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THE FUSION MOVEMENT.

The Danger of taking the Election of President from the People, and giving it to Congress.

The Fusionists Playing into the Hands of the Disunionists.

Speech of Mr. H. J. Raymond on the Character and Perils of the Coalition.

Mr. H. J. RAYMOND made a speech on Friday night at the Republican Head-quarters of the Sixth Ward, in Brooklyn, to a large and intelligent meeting, upon the perils and prospects of the pending Presidential canvass. A considerable portion of his remarks were devoted to a critical analysis of the attempted Coalition of the three parties opposed to LINCOLN in this State,—and a presentation of the danger which this Coalition, if successful, threatens to bring upon the country. As this topic just now engrosses a large share of public attention, we publish below an extended report of that part of Mr. RAYMOND'S speech.

Mr. RAYMOND said he did not propose on this occasion to enter upon any statement or vindication of the principles of the Republican Party. That had already been done so often and so clearly by the eminent gentlemen who had preceded him in this series of meetings, that it was comparatively unnecessary. He should ask their attention to a single feature of the pending canvass which was peculiar to it,—which distinguished it, in a marked and not very creditable manner, from all the Presidential contests that have taken place in the past history of our Republic.

Hitherto, said Mr. R., all our Presidential contests have been contests of principle. The country has been divided into two or more political parties, each having its own platform of principles with its candidates representing them,—and each striving earnestly and honestly to elect those candidates, for the sake of giving its principles the ascendancy in the national councils. In the last canvass, that of 1856, we had on the one side Mr. BUCHANAN, representing the principles and policy of the united Pro-Slavery Democracy as it then existed, including the extension of Slavery into free Territories of the Union. We had on the other side Col. FREMONT, [loud applause,] representing the principle of opposition to the extension of Slavery; and we had Mr. FILLMORE, representing the party which regarded foreign Catholic influence as threatening the most imminent danger to the country, and which made resistance to it the cardinal principle of their creed and the leading object of their political efforts. Each party was true to its candidates, its principles, and itself. The lines were clearly and distinctly drawn, and every man knew precisely what and whom he was voting for, when he voted for this or that electoral ticket.

THE FUSION A COALITION AND NOT A COMPROMISE.

But now this has all been changed. The political battle-field presents an entirely different array of contending forces. We have, it is true, four parties with four candidates and four platforms; but the Republican Party is the only one of them all that stands its ground and maintains the honor of its flag. [Applause.] The leaders of all the others are busy in cheating their opponents, or in betraying their followers. [Applause.] The whole aim of the three opposition parties in this State is to form a Coalition,—to *fuse*, in support of one electoral ticket. We hear nothing of their principles,—no vindication of their distinctive opinions and purposes,—nothing but a clamorous cry, the offspring partly of fear and partly of hate,—the ignoblest passions of the human heart,—for a union of their forces and their votes. Yet these three parties have each a distinctive platform. One asserts the principle that the Constitution carries Slavery into every Territory, and that when there the Federal Government must protect it. The other denies and denounces this doctrine, and asserts the right of the people of the Territories to admit or exclude it at pleasure. The third asserts the supreme, paramount duty of having no opinion on the subject, and of ignoring utterly every political question important enough to create a difference of opinion among the people. [Cheers.] There is not a solitary political principle on which these parties do not hold sentiments utterly hostile to each other. They are not agreed upon a single measure of government or a single feature of public policy. Yet their great endeavor, the sole object of their efforts and their ambition thus far in the canvass has been,—not to convince each other or the country of the truth of their principles, but so to assign the places on the electoral ticket, that each party should be content with its share of the spoils, and that all might vote together! Has not this been the burden of their song? Have not their organs, day after day and week after week, insisted upon this as the great object of their efforts? ["Yes," "yes."] Now a coalition is always a suspicious proceeding, when questions of principle are involved,—for it always implies to some extent a sacrifice of principle. But emergencies may arise in which compromises are necessary for the public good. But they must be compromises *based* upon something,—having some common principle for their foundation. The parties to them may waive for the moment some of their differences, on minor points. They may safely and honorably stand together, provided they find some common ground to stand upon. We had an instance of this in 1850, when dangers supposed to be impending over the country led the leading public men of that day to lay aside their peculiar views, and unite to pass what have since been known as the Compromise Measures. But statesmen, instead of political gamblers, were at the head of that great movement. WEBSTER and CASS and HENRY CLAY [loud and prolonged applause,] were the leaders then. They did not base their compromise upon a distribution of honors or of office. The question with them was, not how to divide an electoral ticket among opposing claimants,—not whether this party should have six electors and the other seven, or this should have seven and the other six. They compromised *upon principle*. They drew up a Declaration of Principles upon which all could unite without a surrender of their own convictions, or a violation of their political integrity. [Cheers.] And whatever may be thought of the wisdom of their action, no man can impeach the honor or the patriotism of the actors themselves. But what do we see now? Does any one of the parties to this Coalition abate anything of its peculiar pretensions? Have they drawn up any programme of principles on which, for the sake of saving the country, they are willing to unite, and by which they have solemnly agreed that the country shall be governed in the event of their success? Nothing of the kind! Not only has nothing of the kind been done, but nothing of the kind has even been attempted! [Cheers.] Retaining each his peculiar views—hating each other with all their ancient cordiality—and watching each other all the time, as gamblers at the card table watch each other for fear of being cheated, these volunteer saviours of the country have simply agreed that one shall have *seven*, another *eighteen*, and the other *ten*, Electors—as the price of their mutual support! They have divided up the vote of the Empire State for the Presidency, precisely as needy adventurers might divide up the chances in a lottery, or as gamblers might share the hazards of a faro-bank. [Applause.]

WHAT DOES THE FUSION TICKET REPRESENT.

Well, now, we are told with great exultation by the organs and agents of this lofty enterprise, that it has been successful. They assure us that the three opposition parties have given the programme their assent. Upon the electoral ticket of this State there are to be *seven* electors who believe that BRECKINRIDGE is the only candidate who holds the Constitutional doctrine,—*eighteen* who believe in DOUGLAS and Squatter Sovereignty, and *ten* who regard BELL and EVERETT as the only men who can save the Union. And a great mass meeting is to be held in New-York on Monday night to ratify this bargain, and to rejoice that the country has thus been saved. Well, I am in favor of saving the country, and so are you. We are all of us willing, I have no doubt, to do anything which honor will permit, and the emergency may require, to avert any great peril which may menace the Union or the peace of the country. But we would like to know first, what causes the peril, and next by what steps it is to be averted. If there is danger of Disunion now, that danger must grow out of questions involving principle, and we must know on what grounds the danger is to be warded off. If that Fusion ticket should succeed, is the country to be saved by the gospel according to BRECKINRIDGE, or DOUGLAS, or BELL? Is the danger which threatens the country to be averted by adopting a slave-code for the Territories and by re-opening the African Slave-trade;—or by leaving territorial squatters to regulate their own affairs and ours also;—or by leaving everything at loose ends, having no opinions and no policy on any question, dealing solely in "generalities," so very general that they don't even "glitter," trusting everything to chance, and leaving the ship of State to drift, without helm or compass, over the wide sea of contending interests and howling passions? Each of these policies is represented upon that ticket,—and you ask us to vote for it. Tell us, first, *which* of them we put in the ascendant, if we elect the ticket? Are we to vote for all these principles at once? Must the country go to destruction unless I vote for three candidates who detest each other most cordially, and upon perfectly good and substantial grounds? [Laughter.] Can the Union be saved only by my voting for three platforms, diametrically hostile to each other,—any one of which, if acted on, would ruin the country, unless both the others are utterly and absolutely false? And how about candidates? Do you intend by voting for that ticket to make BRECKINRIDGE President? No! say both the Douglas and Bell men,—he represents the Disunionists and is worse than LINCOLN. [Cheers.] Yet they intend to vote for him to the extent of *seven* votes. Well, then, do you intend to elect DOUGLAS? No! say both the other two; he is a traitor to his party, the author of the agitation which now rends the country, and in every way worse than LINCOLN. [Laughter and cheers.] Yet they intend to vote for him to the extent of *eighteen* votes. Do you intend, then, to elect BELL by electing this ticket? No! say both BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS. He abandons the South, says the one; he abdicates the most important functions of government, says the other; yet both give him their support to the extent of *ten* votes. There is not a single point of harmony or of agreement, either in principle or candidates, among these men who have *fused* on an Electoral ticket. [Cheers.] There is only one solitary sentiment which they hold in common, and that is, hatred of the most upright, honest, patriotic and Union-loving candidate of them all—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois! [Loud applause.] *That* is the principle on which the whole Fusion movement is based.

Here, then, is my first great objection to voting for the Fusion ticket. I do not know *what* or *who* will succeed, if it succeeds. It has no basis in principle. It rests upon no solid foundation of public policy. I do not know in the least what measures it would adopt, or what candidate it would select for the Presidency. I am not willing thus to cast my vote utterly in the dark as to every point on which votes are expected to tell.

THE THEORY THAT ELECTORS AND NOT THE PEOPLE ARE TO CHOOSE A PRESIDENT.

But we have a reply to this objection. Gov. HUNT, whom I regard as the author of the Fusion, as he certainly was the earliest and the most zealous laborer for it, has set forth, in speeches and public addresses, the theory on which it rests. He tells us that the Constitution never intended that the People should elect a President. They were only to choose *electors*, who should elect a President for them. The Electoral College was to be a convention of unpledged, uncommitted, irresponsible delegates;—and they were to choose the President, with whom directly the people had nothing whatever to do. Now if that really is Gov. HUNT'S opinion, he has departed very widely from his own theory in having any Presidential candidate at all. What business has he to support BELL and EVERETT if the people are only to choose unpledged electors, and the electors to choose the President? And if this is the theory of the Fusion movement—if that movement aims only to choose good electors who will exercise their own discretion in the choice of President,—how happens it that every one engaged in it has his own Presidential candidate? Why is every Elector pledged to one man or another? Why all this feverish anxiety to secure a satisfactory division of the ticket among the friends of the three Fusion candidates for the Presidency?

But, not to insist upon this personal inconsistency—which only convicts the parties concerned of insincerity—as a matter of historical fact, I concede the truth of the theory. Gov. HUNT is right. The Constitution does assign the choice of President to Electors who are to be chosen by and to represent the people. And this provision was inserted, as we learn from the *Federalist* and the debates of the day, for the very purpose of removing the choice of President from the direct and immediate agency of the people. The framers of the Constitution distrusted the steadiness, the calmness, the good judgment of the people, and they feared to try the experiment of committing directly to their hands so important, so momentous a task. History afforded no encouraging precedent for it, and they were too newly released from the principle of hereditary monarchy, to feel safe in casting themselves at once upon the full freedom of popular suffrage. But Gov. HUNT ought to know that, from that day to this, this implied intent of the Constitution has been absolutely null and void. There has never been a solitary election, since the Constitution was adopted, conducted upon that principle. In every single instance, from the election of GEORGE WASHINGTON to that of JAMES BUCHANAN, the Electors have been *pledged*, and have been elected solely because they were pledged, to a particular candidate. [Applause.] At the very outset, in the very first election held under the Constitution, the people vindicated themselves from the natural but unjust distrust of the framers of the Constitution, and acting, as they have done ever since, in strict conformity with the forms of the Constitution, they asserted their sovereignty in the choice of their rulers and made the electors the mere instruments of their will. [Applause.] Gov. HUNT is all right on the point of history; he only comes with his Constitutional construction just seventy years too late. That point has been decided—and decided against him. The will of the People, constitutionally expressed,—the only sovereign tribunal of the land, supreme alike over Congresses and Courts—[cheers]—by an unbroken series of precedents, running from the very foundation of the Government to the present day, has settled this question and settled it for ever. [Loud applause.] That precedent will be followed now. Gov. HUNT may profess to believe that the thirty-five electors on the Fusion ticket will go to Albany and cast their ballots without regard to their party connections,—laying aside their party commitments,—for some single candidate, on motives solely of the public good. They will do no such thing. They will be there and then, precisely what they are here and now,—*party men*. They will vote for their respective party candidates. They dare not do otherwise,—for they cannot in such a case violate their party obligations, and betray their party trust, without personal dishonor and political ruin. [Applause.] A freeman, holding no office and responsible to nobody but his own conscience, may change his political views and his party relations,—and if he does it openly and with evident honesty of purpose, he may stand personally vindicated before the world. But no man can accept from a party a place as its representative in a Congress, or a Convention, or an Electoral College, and then betray that trust without personal and political degradation. [Cheers.] And so it will be now. These electors will vote at the Capital, precisely as they will vote at the polls. They may possibly harmonize sufficiently to assemble for a short time in one room. But the instant any action is to be taken, the Fusion movement will dissolve into its original elements. The seven Breckinridge men will vote for BRECKINRIDGE; the eighteen Douglas men will vote for DOUGLAS. Of the ten Bell men I am not so sure; for they have really no political home. They are political wanderers,—like the ten lost tribes,—the lingering remnants of the old Know-Nothing organization, homeless, friendless and forlorn,—representing no solid and substantial party, but seeking some one willing to take them in. But even they will probably find themselves compelled, in spite of their inclinations, to be ostensibly honest and vote for BELL. [Applause.]

Every Douglas man, therefore, who votes the Fusion ticket casts *seven* votes for BRECKINRIDGE, a Slave code, the nationalization of Slavery and the reopening of the African Slave-trade,—and *ten* votes for BELL and the rump of the Know-Nothing Party. Every Breckinridge man who votes that ticket, casts *eighteen* votes for DOUGLAS, who broke up the Democratic Party at Charleston, and for Squatter Sovereignty,—and *ten* votes for BELL and EVERETT. And every Bell man who votes for Fusion gives *seven* votes for BRECKINRIDGE and *eighteen* for DOUGLAS—twenty-five in all, for the men who have waged ceaseless and unrelenting war against every principle the Bell Party has ever professed and every man it has ever put in nomination for any office. [Applause.] What a splendid political position all these men will occupy in the contests that may divide the country hereafter! With what admirable grace they can denounce their opponents for political inconsistency,—and boast of their own steady adherence to one line of political conduct! Most men are satisfied to vote for one candidate and one party;—but they vote for all the parties and all the candidates but one, whom they find in the field! [Applause and laughter.]

AN OPINION WORTH READING.

Perhaps you will allow me, fellow-citizens, to read to you what an eminent Union man in a Southern State thinks of such a fusion. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland—[loud applause]—an accomplished gentleman, a man of honor, and standing foremost among the rising statesmen of the day—in a speech made at Baltimore a few days since, thus set forth his opinions on this question of fusion in New-York:

> "Thank heaven, it is not a Maryland idea; we do not deal with politics in that way in Maryland; *we do not make bargains with our political opponents and lie down in the same bed after they have spit at us, and over us, for years.* [Applause.] It is a New-York idea, originating in local hostilities and interests—which has migrated into New-Jersey, and tends to spread. It originated since the Baltimore Convention, since the nomination of Mr. BELL. "Oh! let us make a fusion to beat Mr. LINCOLN"—not to elect Mr. BELL—observe the phrase, "to beat Mr. LINCOLN," because all these evils will follow on his election! What good is that going to do Mr. BELL? ["That's it."] If there are these dangers, the men who cry out against them ought to be consistent in their proposals for fusion; it should be carried into every Southern State; Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, Mr. DOUGLAS, and Mr. BELL ought to unite there. Every gentleman in the South ought to be willing to abandon his political diversities of opinion with his neighbor and sacrifice them on the altar of his country, if the *country* demand the sacrifice. For when the struggle is for life or death, for peace or civil war, it is out of place to allow political divisions of opinion, to keep asunder lovers of the country. All parties should be merged in the presence of the overruling necessity of the country. And when gentlemen make an argument which should lead them to subordinate their individual opinions and lay them down in that way in order to induce others to make political sacrifices, and yet show no desire themselves to make them, I say it is a cry of wolf, with no wolf threatening the fold at all. "Oh! fuse in New-York and New-Jersey, or Pennsylvania, for there they are weak!" How about Georgia? What does Mr. BRECKINRIDGE say to that? How about Virginia? How about South Carolina? What of Alabama? What of Mississippi? There is no fusion there, it is war to the knife between the Union-savers on both sides. [Laughter.] But up in one or two doubtful States in the North, *where men are given to bargaining, and where political principles are only the counters laid down on the gambling board, there they can make bargains and fuse to save the Union*, [laughter]—and their customers.
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> Gentlemen, I am disgusted at the suggestion, and I think the honorable gentlemen who have given it their assent, will regret it when it is too late. I will do anything that is honorable to aid the election of JOHN BELL to the Presidency. [Great applause.] *I will not give the lie to all political truth by casting a vote, or half a vote, for men with whom I differ on every political question.* [Continued applause.] In the presence of a common enemy, politics is silent, but as long as it is a question of politics, my duty requires me to vote for men in whom I have confidence personally, who I suppose will pursue those views of policy that I and my friends believe to be right, and to vote against all who are opposed to them. To that extent I will support JOHN BELL; *but I will not vote for Mr. Douglas to defeat Mr. Lincoln, nor for any other purpose.* [Renewed applause.]"

I commend those sentiments, gentlemen, to the careful and considerate attention of every honest Bell man who proposes to vote the Fusion ticket. [Applause.]

THE REAL OBJECT OF THE COALITION.

But, fellow-citizens, there is another aspect to this movement. Gov. HUNT knows very well that his theory about the Constitutional power of the Electoral College has no practical bearing upon the issue of this canvass. He, and those who are acting with him, know very well that no President will be elected by the people unless it be ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Cheers.] Neither BRECKINRIDGE, nor DOUGLAS, nor BELL hope for, or dream of, an election by the popular vote. The object of this fusion movement, therefore, is *to defeat any election of President by the People.* The whole movement is based on a profound distrust of the ability of the people to choose their own rulers and make their own laws. Gov. HUNT has avowed, openly and distinctly, more than once, that the object of the coalition is to take away the election of President from the people, and give it to the House of Representatives. ["That's it," and applause.] *This is the issue:*—and in my judgment, it is one of infinitely more importance than any other single issue involved in the present canvass. [Applause.] Its decision touches more nearly the very foundations of our Government, and will affect more profoundly for weal or woe the prosperity of the country, than any other question dependent on the result of this election. Let me state, therefore, a little more fully, the various considerations which it involves.

A CONSTITUTIONAL SOPHISM.

The fusionists allege that the Constitution provides two modes for electing a President;—one by electors to be chosen by the people, and the other by the House of Representatives;—and that they have a perfect right to choose between the two. They claim to be acting, therefore, in strict accordance with the Constitution, when they conspire to defeat a choice by the people, according to the first of the two methods which it provides,—in order to avail themselves of the second of these methods.

Now, I maintain that, while this is in accordance with the forms of the Constitution, it violates and nullifies its spirit and intent. It is not true that the Constitution has provided two alternative modes of electing a President, between which a party, or a coalition of parties, may make its choice. It provides only one mode, and then it provides for the possible contingency of its failure. It provides that the President shall be elected by the People of the United States, and by the several States, acting together. The people are to have their full voice in the election, through one elector chosen for each electoral district; and the States are to have their share in the election by casting two votes each, in addition to the district votes, without reference to their size or population. This is the basis on which the Constitution rests the election of a President. This is the principle which governs it,—this the degree and measure of the Sovereignty of the People over that great transaction. But this provision may, in certain contingencies, fail to accomplish its object. Dissensions, negligence, conspiracies or coalitions, may defeat an election: and to save the country from anarchy that contingency must be provided for. This the Constitution does. Whenever that emergency shall occur, the President shall be elected by the House of Representatives voting by States. *The whole basis of the election is changed:* and this fact proves conclusively that the two modes were not intended to be alternative,—that no party has a right to choose between them, and take the one or the other as its party interests may require. The Constitution provides for a contingency:—the Fusionists propose to *create* that contingency, in order to avail themselves of this provision. That, I assert, is not a conformity to the spirit and intent of the Constitution. [Applause.] Take an analogy which will illustrate this point. The Constitution provides that the Executive power shall be vested in a President;—and that in case of his death that power shall devolve on a Vice President. This is precisely an analogous case. There is provision for filling an office, and then provision for the contingency of its being vacant. Would you say that these are two modes of filling that office, between which any man may take his choice? Has one a right to *create* the contingency contemplated in the second provision, for the sake of availing himself of it? Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, seems to think so,—for he has threatened to play the part of Brutus and assassinate Mr. LINCOLN, in order to give this provision of the Constitution its full effect. And very possibly some still more ardent patriot may go still further, and create a vacancy in the office of Vice President, in order to give fair play to still another clause of the Constitution, which gives to the Senate the designation of an acting President. [Applause.] Putting out of view the criminal nature of the act in the one case, which has nothing to do with the analogy, and the argument is just as good in the one instance as in the other. The Fusionists are no more acting in conformity with the Constitution when they conspire to defeat an election of President by the People, than Mr. PRYOR would be in conspiring to make a vacancy in the Presidential office.

THE PRESIDENT TO BECOME A REPRESENTATIVE OF STATES INSTEAD OF THE PEOPLE.

So much for that point, which is one of theory. But I come now to a much more serious practical objection to this conspiracy,—for it is nothing else,—to defeat the election of President by the People, and devolve that function upon the House. *It changes entirely the basis and tenure of the Presidential office.* In the theory of our Republic, the President is chosen by the People and is their Executive. Gen. JACKSON held that he represents the People much more directly than Congress does. He is chosen by the People voting in the ratio of representative population. All the voters of the Union have a share in the election of a President. That is the broad, the solid, the popular basis on which the Presidency of this Republic rests,—and it is this which commands for it the respect and the loyalty of the people everywhere. Now, what does the Fusion movement propose to do? To destroy this basis utterly,—and to make the President the representative, not of the People, but *of the States*. This is a wide departure from the theory of our Government and the spirit of the Constitution. It changes the whole framework of our Government. It gives to Florida, with a population of less than 50,000, precisely the same weight in choosing a President, as New-York with 3,000,000. It enables Delaware with her 70,000 inhabitants to offset Pennsylvania with her two millions and a quarter. California, with 90,000, outweighs Massachusetts with a million, and Arkansas, with 160,000 people, offsets Ohio with two millions! There are twenty States of this Union which have fewer white inhabitants than the two States of New-York and Pennsylvania:—yet they would weigh *ten times* as much in electing a President, upon the plan which the Fusionists are endeavoring to carry out! [Applause.] Are men who profess to respect the fundamental principles which lie at the basis of our institutions, willing to lend themselves to such a conspiracy as this? Will they aim deliberately and intentionally, to take away from the people the choice of a President, and confer it upon the House of Representatives voting by States? Is this the way to preserve the public peace? Is this the way to elect a President who could command the confidence of the American people—calm the storms of popular passion and suppress all hurtful agitation? Could any President thus elected, no matter who he might be, have that strong hold upon the loyalty and regard of the whole Union which will be absolutely essential in these stormy times, to the discharge of his high duties?

Gov. HUNT has more than once declared that it would be in the highest degree dangerous to have a President elected by less than a majority of all the people. He seems to have forgotten that Mr. BUCHANAN had 377,000 less than a majority—that Gen. TAYLOR had 151,000 less—that Mr. POLK was in a minority of about 25,000—and that, in fact, very few of our Presidents have had an absolute majority of the popular vote. And he has no objection apparently to having a President elected by seventeen *States*, with less than *one-fifth* of the aggregate population of the United States. [Applause.] He has no objection to nullifying the three millions of people in New-York by the vote of 47,000 in Florida. His respect for majorities does not take that direction. The fact is, the majority principle enters but to a very limited extent into our institutions. The plurality rule is much more common. The doctrine is, that the man who has the most votes for any office,—whom the greatest number of people approve,—shall fill it. All our members of Congress are chosen upon that principle. It obtains in nearly every State in the election of Governor and members of the Legislature,—and in every State but two, I believe, in the choice of Presidential electors. In Georgia an absolute majority is required, and in South Carolina the electors are appointed by the Legislature.

But the rule is everywhere imperative that the man who has the plurality of votes shall be elected, rather than one who has a less number. This has been violated but once in the choice of a President. In 1824, Mr. ADAMS was chosen by the House of Representatives over Gen. JACKSON, although he had but 84 Electoral votes, while Gen. JACKSON had 99. But public sentiment avenged the wrong done to the people by thus disregarding their preferences. Every man in Congress who aided the result was either banished from public office, or rendered in the highest degree unpopular. Even Mr. CLAY suffered for his share in it all the rest of his life. The Administration never enjoyed the public confidence and proved a signal failure, and at the end of the term Gen. JACKSON swept the country like a whirlwind. Col. BENTON, in commenting upon that election, declares that

> "The result was a *caution to all public men against future attempts to govern Presidential elections in the House of Representatives.* The principle of Responsibility in the House is now well established, and political ruin and personal humiliation attend the violation of the will of the State. *No man could be elected now*, or endeavor to be elected, after the experience of 1800 and 1824, *who is not at the head of the list*, and the choice of a majority of the nation. The lesson of the times would deter imitation, *and the Democratic principle would again crush all that were instrumental in thwarting the public will.*"

Now, if the election goes to the House, it is very certain that Mr. LINCOLN will be "at the head of the list." His vote in the Electoral Colleges, whether sufficient to elect him or not, will certainly be larger than that of any other candidate. Do these men propose, then, to disregard all the lessons of experience, and to brave the consequences of "thwarting the public will" by endeavoring to elect some man who shall have a less number of votes than he?

WHO CAN BE ELECTED IN THE HOUSE AND WHO CANNOT.

But let us now go a step further. Suppose the Fusionists, out of their profound regard for the public peace, succeed in defeating an election by the people and carry it to the House of Representatives. What will happen then? The election is to be made by the present House. The members are already chosen. We know their position and can predict their action. The vote, as I have said, is to be taken by States, a majority of the delegation from each State deciding how its vote shall be cast,—and each State casting but one. Florida, with its one member, has precisely the same weight as New-York with 33, or Pennsylvania with 27, or Ohio with 23. And the vote will stand thus:

For Lincoln.		For Breckinridge	
Connecticut	1	Alabama	1
Indiana	1	California	1
Iowa	1	Delaware	1
Maine	1	Florida	1
Massachusetts	1	Georgia	1
Michigan	1	Louisiana	1
Minnesota	1	Mississippi	1
New-Hampshire	1	Missouri	1
New-Jersey	1	Oregon	1
New-York	1	South Carolina	1
Ohio	1	Texas	1
Pennsylvania	1	Virginia	1
Rhode Island	1	Total	12
Vermont	1		
Wisconsin	1		
Total	15		

Here are 15 States certain to vote for LINCOLN, and 12 equally certain to vote for BRECKINRIDGE. LINCOLN will thus lack but *two* votes of an election, while BRECKINRIDGE will lack *five*. The delegation from *Illinois* consists of 5 Anti-Lecompton Democrats and 4 Republicans, and would vote for DOUGLAS if his name should go into the House as one of the three highest candidates, of which, however, there is but little chance. But under no circumstances whatever, after the warfare waged upon Mr. DOUGLAS at the South, could Illinois cast her vote for BRECKINRIDGE. *Tennessee* has 6 opposition members and 3 Democrats, and will vote for BELL,—but could not vote for BRECKINRIDGE in any contingency. *Arkansas* has one Breckinridge and one Douglas Democrat,—and would probably vote for the former, thus rendering only *four* more votes necessary to his election. Kentucky, Maryland and North Carolina are equally divided between the Americans and the Democrats;—and although one or two of them might in an emergency vote for DOUGLAS, not one of them could possibly vote for BRECKINRIDGE and the Disunion party which he represents. If they should, moreover, he would still lack one vote.

How stands the case with LINCOLN? He lacks but two votes. Suppose *one* of the Illinois Anti-Lecompton Democrats should vote for him,—that would give him the vote of that State, and he would lack but one. Oregon, Delaware, Florida, California, have but one member each;—suppose he should vote for LINCOLN. LINCOLN would be elected. [Applause.] Thus you see that, if the Fusionists succeed in carrying the election to the House, *they will simply put it in the power of* TWO MEN, one from Illinois and one from either of the smallest States, *to make* Mr. LINCOLN *President!* They cannot elect anybody else, but they can elect *him!* [Applause.] This, then, is to be the grand result of this great Fusion movement! The whole aim and object of this great coalition is *to prevent the American people from electing* LINCOLN, *in order that two members of Congress may have that privilege!* Now this may be their mode of saving the Union, but it is not mine. It may suit the purposes of an Administration which has made itself infamously memorable by its corrupt use of public money to control the action of Congress, thus to bring the Presidency within its grasp;—but it does not accord with the principles of our Government, nor consult the will or the welfare of the American people. For my part, I should dread the day which should stake such momentous results upon such a hazard. Our venerable President told the world some three years ago, that money was corruptly used to influence the elections and the legislation of this country. That he told the truth is fully proved by the whole history of his Administration. Let any man read the developments of the Congressional Committees,—the history of the Fort Snelling purchase, the Willett's Point negotiation, the Navy-yard contracts, the Lecompton Constitution in Congress, and the general mode of distributing the patronage of the Government, and doubt, if he can, the literal truth of Mr. BUCHANAN'S letter. I should not like to see the election of a President brought within the reach of a corrupt use of the public money. [Applause.]

Gov. HUNT, it is true, has said that if the election should go to the House, the Republicans would vote for BELL, and thus elect him. This shows a charming degree of confidence in the patriotism of the Republican Party, on the part of the Ex-Governor. Considering the diligence and vehemence with which he has denounced that party as traitors to the Constitution, it is delightful to find how absolutely he counts upon their unselfish devotion to the public good. He gives them credit for a degree of self-denying patriotism to which he makes not the slightest pretension himself. [Applause.] But I fear he reckons without his host. He is too complimentary, by half. I run not the slightest risk when I predict that there is not a single Republican State in the Union which would vote for BELL, under any circumstances, or in any contingency, if the election should be thrown into the House of Representatives. Those who throw it there, must take the responsibility. They must not ask the Republicans to save them from the consequences of their own wicked and malignant folly. If they sow the wind they shall reap the whirlwind! [Applause.]

WHAT A CONTEST FOR PRESIDENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WOULD BE.

Now look for a moment at the real nature of the contest they are invoking. The country is in a state of feverish excitement. According to their own representations, sectional hatreds have risen to such a pitch that the election of a Republican President by a constitutional majority of the People, would involve the country in civil war and dissolve the Union. They propose, therefore, to throw the election into Congress;—will they escape the atmosphere of passion, the heats of sectional animosity by so doing? Is the House of Representatives the chosen seat of calm reflection?—Is it there that high considerations of the public good alone rule the conduct and the councils of the assembled delegates? The question sounds like mockery. There are wise and good men in Congress,—men competent to that highest of all duties, the duty of governing themselves—men whom no impulse could betray into indecorous violence—whom passion cannot swerve from the path of honor and of justice. But there are also men there—and scores of them—without elevation of character, either natural or acquired—intemperate in their passions and their habits, trained to consider reckless rage a noble sentiment, and their own selfish instincts their highest law. These men will come there fresh from the Presidential canvass—flushed with hatred of their opponents, and eager for that reckless anarchy in which men of such a stamp find their best opportunities for distinction and advancement. Twice in our recent history have we had lessons pregnant with instruction on this point. We have had two contests for Speaker in the House of Representatives—one resulting in the choice of Mr. BANKS, [loud applause,] and the other in that of Mr. PENNINGTON. What was the demeanor of this calm, deliberative body on both those occasions? The bare prospect of electing a Republican Speaker roused these men of violence to the utmost pitch of reckless fury. In both these cases the contest was protracted for weeks, and was marked by all the incidents of civil commotion. Members went armed into the halls of legislation;—threats of violence were freely uttered;—intimidation was the daily argument of the Southern Democrats;—more than once blows were given,—and through all that long contest it was felt that the country stood on the verge of anarchy and intestine strife. And yet, what was then at stake? Nothing but the selection of committees, the appointment of fifteen or twenty petty officers, and the moral effect of a Republican victory. How will it be when the Presidency—with its vast patronage and enormous power—its control of eighty millions of public money every year, its appointment of 30,000 office holders of every grade in every section of the country, its absolute veto upon the legislation of the land, its control over treaties and our relations with other Powers, its command of the army and navy of the Republic, and its general guidance and pilotage of the nation—how will it be when this great office shall be thrown into the same arena of hot and contending passions, to be struggled for by the same fierce and relentless foes? Can any reflecting man—studious of the public peace,—contemplate without apprehension and horror, the scenes which would probably be enacted? Do you suppose that the men who now threaten dissolution if LINCOLN should be elected by the People, would permit him to be elected by the House, if menaces, or blows, or the dagger and the pistol could prevent such a result? At the very outset of the voting, it would become perfectly evident that LINCOLN led the van,—that his votes headed the list,—that his friends would stand firmly and unflinchingly by him, at every hazard and to the last extremity, and that if any man should be elected it must be LINCOLN. Would not the ultraists of the South seek occasions of collision? Would they not by every means seek to interrupt a vote which menaced them with defeat, and would they hesitate to plunge the House into a general fight if necessary to attain their ends? As the contest progressed, moreover, hundreds and thousands of citizens from the South and the North,—from the Southwest and the Northwest, would gather at the capital to watch the struggle, and to see fair play. Would there not be a hundred chances to one that street collisions would occur,—that the House would be invaded by a lawless mob,—and that nothing but the presence of Federal troops could protect the representatives of the people in electing a President—even if that should prove equal to the emergency?

It must be remembered, moreover, that during all this time the contest would be undecided, and that the most reckless and desperate of the conspirators would have the *quasi* sympathy and toleration of all who desired with them the defeat of the Republican candidate. If LINCOLN should be elected by the people, the moment the contest should be over, all parties would make common cause against Disunion—and any attempt to resist his inauguration would be in flagrant violation of the Constitution, and would encounter the resolute hostility of all other parties. The Constitution will stand by him and the people of all parties will stand by the Constitution. But while the contest rages in the House, the Disunionists will have the *forms* of the Constitution on their side—and the friends of DOUGLAS and of BELL will be deterred from open resistance against them, because such resistance will be construed into complicity with the Republicans in the election of their candidate.

Gentlemen, there is to be a meeting of the friends of Fusion in New-York on Monday night. There are many men engaged in that movement from a sincere apprehension that civil disorder may follow the election of a Republican President by the people. If I had access to that assembly I should ask all such men to weigh calmly the real nature and probable effect of the remedy which they propose. I should ask them to compare the chances of disturbance offered in either case,—in the event of LINCOLN'S election by the people on the one hand, and carrying the election to the House of Representatives on the other. I have no desire to sneer at an honest apprehension of Disunion, however slight the basis on which it may rest. I concede the probability that the election in November, if it results, as I believe it will, in a Republican victory, may occasion local excitement and temporary disturbance in some of the Southern States. No such great change in the balance of power as is now impending ever took place without some commotion. But the change is imperative and it must be made. The growth of population, of wealth and of the other elements of political authority, has taken the imperial sceptre from the South and given it to the North and West. By and bye the same resistless influences will take it from us, and give it to the West alone. We must surrender it then—as the South must surrender it now—reluctantly, as is natural, but peacefully, as the Constitution and the highest considerations of the national good require. [Applause.] What we have to determine now is, *in what way* this transfer, which time and destiny have made imperative, shall take place. The Republicans insist that it shall be made by the PEOPLE, in the election of a President, in strict conformity with the letter and spirit of the Constitution. [Applause.] The Fusionists say that the struggle shall be transferred from the people to the House of Representatives. I conjure every considerate man among them to reflect well upon the consequences of such a choice.

FUSION PLAYING INTO THE HANDS OF THE DISUNIONISTS.

You all know, gentlemen, that there exists in the Southern States a party—a band of conspirators rather,—who aim distinctly and avowedly at the dissolution of the Union. They have had for several years a regular organization, extending into several of the Southern States, based upon a declaration of principles and purposes adopted at Montgomery, Ala., in 1851, and aiming to prepare the Southern mind for a secession movement. One of the most active and zealous of these conspirators is WM. L. YANCEY, of Alabama. Two years ago he wrote a letter to one of his coadjutors which exposed his plans, and cast a lurid and baleful light upon the events of the past six months. In that letter he exhorted his correspondent to remain in the Democratic Party, not from any sympathy with its principles or its aims, but to keep advised of its purposes, to influence its counsels, and the sentiments of its members, and to shape its action towards the final accomplishment of their plans:—and then said he, (and I now quote his language,) "*when the proper opportunity shall arrive, we can by some sudden movement*, PRECIPITATE THE COTTON STATES INTO A REVOLUTION." At Charleston, Mr. YANCEY led the movement to convert the Democratic Party into a great Pro-Slavery propaganda—not so much with hope of success, as in pursuance of his secret plans and purposes of disunion. There and at Baltimore he led the secession movement, and thus clove in twain that great party which, in its national form, presented an insurmountable obstacle to the accomplishment of his ends. Thus far everything has worked to his perfect satisfaction. He needs now nothing but the "opportunity" to strike some sudden blow, and "precipitate the cotton States into revolution." I ask you—and I would gladly ask the meeting on Monday night, if he could possibly desire a better "opportunity" than will be presented, if the House of Representatives, with its present party divisions, and in the present temper of the public mind, shall be called on to elect a President of the United States? And if human ingenuity had been tasked to devise a scheme which should afford him his desired "opportunity,—which should give him the chance he asks,—could it possibly have done more than Gov. HUNT, DEAN RICHMOND, the Superintendent of the Assay Office, and JAMES BUCHANAN have devsied in concert, and which they are now endeavoring to coerce the people of New-York into ratifying and carrying into full effect? [Applause.]

Mr. RAYMOND proceeded at some length to examine the grounds on which a Southern secession is apprehended in the event of LINCOLN'S election by the people;—but of this part of his address our limits forbid our making a report. He insisted that these apprehensions are without any solid foundation,—that the Southern people are too wise to take so important a step without the most imperative reasons, and that everything we know of Mr. LINCOLN'S character and political views, and the position and necessities of the Republican Party, warrant the confident prediction that the South will suffer no injustice and receive no provocation to secession at his hands. He contended also that this was the best possible opportunity for settling the sectional controversies of the day on a broad basis of justice, truth, and a considerate regard for the rights of the separate States and the general good, present and perspective, of the whole Republic. Widely as he differed from the Douglas and the Bell parties,—holding the theories of the one to be without any warrant in the Constitution, and the practice of the other to be utterly inadequate to the political emergencies of the times, he regarded both as always and everywhere UNION men. Both were pledged, by character and position, as well as by their declarations, to resist every attempt to dissolve the Union, unless upon the clearest and most flagrant provocation. If LINCOLN should be elected by the people now, we shall have in every State two strong and resolute parties, pledged to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to crush every attempt to nullify or overthrow it. Disunion, therefore, will be extinguished upon Southern soil and by the people of the South themselves. And this fact constitutes a most favorable opportunity,—which we have never had before and may never have again, for establishing the Government upon the solid and the broad foundations of the Republican Party.

Mr. R. spoke for an hour and a half, and was greeted with repeated cheers at the close.

A Wife Murdered by Her Husband.

HE ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE, BUT IS PURSUED AND CAPTURED BY A WOMAN.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a woman named HESTER FINLEY, residing somewhere in First-avenue, near Eleventh-street, was murdered by her husband, DANIEL FINLEY, while she was visiting at the tenement house No. 199 East Fourteenth-street. The circumstances of the case, as narrated by the police of the Eighteenth Ward, are as follows: Deceased and her husband, in consequence of their intemperate habits, had lived miserably together for a long time. Frequently the woman would spend days in dissipation, and but a day or two since she was imprisoned for drunkenness.

Yesterday morning her husband went from home, and she took the opportunity to make a call upon her acquaintance, Mrs. ELIZA TRACY, who lives on the fourth floor of the premises where the murder occurred. FINLEY went home again about 12½ o'clock, and, being somewhat intoxicated, he became angry on learning that deceased was away, and that no dinner had been prepared for him. Having ascertained where his wife could be found, he went to the place and abused her for her neglect. She did not bear his fault-finding with patience, and in her irritation she pushed him away from her, with the remark that he could get his own dinner if he wanted any. At this FINLEY produced a pocket knife, and, grasping his wife by the arm, he stabbed her in the left breast before anything could be done to prevent him. The wound almost instantly proved fatal, the blade of the weapon having penetrated the left ventricle of the heart. In the confusion incident to the occurrence, FINLEY ran down stairs for the purpose of escaping. The noise, however, had attracted the attention of the other tenants of the premises, and a woman named MARY MAGUIRE, who had seen the murderer leave the house, started in pursuit of him. She followed him down Fourteenth-street to Avenue A, thence to Thirteenth-street, where she came up with him and held him until the arrival of a policeman of the Seventeenth Ward, by whom the prisoner was conducted to the Station-house, where he will be detained pending the result of an inquest to be held by Coroner SCHIRMER to-day. The Police of the Eighteenth Precinct were promptly at the scene of the murder, and ELLEN TRACY and a little girl, named HEALEY, both of whom had seen the matter from beginning to end, were taken into custody, and held to give their testimony at the inquest. Later in the afternoon a *post-mortem* examination of the body was made by Dr. BOUTON, and it demonstrated that the wound in question had produced the woman's death. The prisoner is a native of Ireland, 42 years of age, and a carpenter by occupation.

Disturbance Between Tammany Politicians.

HON. ELIJAH WARD ASSAULTED BY E. B. HART.

On Saturday last, when Hon. ELIJAH WARD, in company with Mr. ARTHUR WOOD and Mr. J. A. PAGE, was in front of the City Hospital, he was met by EMANUEL B. HART, Surveyor of the Port, who after an apparently friendly greeting, struck him a heavy blow on the side of the head with a loaded cane. The blow staggered Mr. WARD, who nearly fell against the iron railing. Mr. HART was about to deliver another blow, when he was seized by Mr. TAYLOR, a gentleman who chanced to be passing at the time, and immediately afterwards a policeman appeared and took the Surveyor of the Port into custody. The assault is said to have been made in consequence of a misunderstanding in relation to the management of some political Conventions. Mr. WARD had received the nomination for Congress from both the Mozart and Breckinridge Conventions, and was a candidate for the Tammany nomination. In the latter Convention Mr. WARD, it is said, suspected Mr. HART of having worked against him, while he was pledged to his support, and the assault was, as is alleged, the result. The police made no return of the case.

THE LIVERPOOL, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP LINE.—It is a singular fact, and one for which great credit is due, that all the steamers of this popular line, except one, have been boarded at Cape Race during the past Summer, and the exception was alone caused by the prevalence of a dense fog. The Press and the public are under many obligations to the proprietors, agents, commanders and pursers of this line for their manifold efforts to serve all classes of the community.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt.

THE REVOLUTION IN ITALY.

Widening of the Breach Between Garibaldi and Cavour.

REPUBLICANISM AND MONARCHISM AT WAR.

Particulars of the Battle of Castelfidardo.

Programme of the Royal Meeting at Warsaw.

The United States mail steamship *Vanderbilt*, E. LE FEVRE, commander, from Havre and Southampton on the 26th ult., arrived at this port on Saturday night.

The *Vanderbilt's* advices have been anticipated by the telegrams from Cape Race, but the details of recent events in Italy, derived from our English and Continental files, are of the greatest interest.

The affair under GARIBALDI, at Capua, appears to have been quite serious. Two hundred of the Dictator's force were put *hors du combat*. This action was to be followed by an immediate attack upon the Neapolitans.

A fresh proclamation of GARIBALDI has been published, in which he states that he will join the Sardinian troops at Rome, and will then march upon Venice.

The semi-official *Constitutionnel*, in an article on the position of the Pope, says that as:

"It is unreasonable to ask that France should declare war against Sardinia. France will not extend her intervention beyond Rome. Were she to act otherwise she would render herself suspected to Europe and odious to Italy."

A Vienna letter in the *Times* says that it is not believed that GARIBALDI will be inclined to try his strength against the fortifications of Venice, the attention of the Austrian Government is more particularly directed to Dalmatia Istria, to which provinces reinforcements are continually sent.

The Naples correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 20th ult., says:

"All the forts are firing, and wisely too, for St. Januarius and the Madonna stand higher in the affection and estimation of the masses than the Almighty himself. Padre GAVAZZI was right last Sunday—the saint will work the miracle, be sure of that; but we could scarcely have forseen that it would be wrought so early as 9 o'clock in the morning. This is regarded as a special proof of the satisfaction of the saint with GARIBALDI; but what of FRANCIS II.? Won't he consider the saint a humbug for evermore? The prudent compliance of the priests will do more than anything else could have done to preserve order and to maintain the good feeling of the vulgar towards GARIBALDI, and I dare say that a wise use will be made of the miracle."

The Ex-Triumvir AVEZZANO is said to have arrived in Italy from New-York, where, since the capture of Rome by the French, he has been engaged in commercial speculations. He was Minister of War under MAZZINI, and is intimate with GARIBALDI.

The *Patrie* affirms "the complete falsity of the report that the Emperor had expressed a wish to be invited to Warsaw."

On the other hand, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

"Notwithstanding official contradictions, it is not doubted in well-informed circles here that indirect steps were taken to convert the approaching meeting at Warsaw into a party of four by the addition of the French Emperor to the Russian and German Sovereigns. From the manner in which this information reaches me, I think myself justified in positively assuring you of its correctness. It may possibly be again denied by the organs of Government, but such denials have no weight whatever, so frequently are they directed not against false assertions, but against revelations displeasing in high quarters."

It does not seem probable, says the *Times*, that the *Great Eastern* can sail on Oct. 17 for New-York, as it is said she is to take in 12,000 tons of coal, which cannot be put on board at a much greater rate than 3,000 tons per week. In addition to this, owing to the screw shaft being unsupported by the sternpost, it has worn away some inches of the bearings. Three, also, out of four leading points of her screw have been injured, it is supposed, during the gale she encountered in Holyhead harbor, where the ill-fated *Royal Charter* went down.

Prince ALFRED, second son of Queen VICTORIA, landed at the Cape of Good Hope on the 25th of July, from the *Euryalus*, and received a most enthusiastic welcome from the whole population. Numerous addresses were presented. An illumination took place in the evening. His Royal Highness had since visited many of the towns, and was everywhere warmly received. It was doubtful whether he would visit Natal. The Prince was expected to return to Cape Town on the 1st September, and return to England the first or second week in September.

THE REVOLUTION.

GARIBALDI'S QUARREL WITH CAVOUR.

The *Unita Italiana* publishes the text of GARIBALDI's letter to M. BRUSCO, the substance of which was forwarded by telegraph. It is dated Naples, 15th inst., and is as follows:

MY DEAR BRUSCO.—You assure me that CAVOUR gives out that I agree with him and that he is my friend.

I can assure you that although I may be disposed to sacrifice all personal resentment on the altar of my country, *I will never reconcile myself with men who have humiliated the national dignity, and sold an Italian province.* GARIBALDI.

GARIBALDI ordered this letter to be published in the official journal.

A letter from Naples, dated the 17th inst, has the following on the subject:

The Minister of Police, hearing of it, waited upon the General, and entreated him not to print it. GARIBALDI replied that he never concealed what he thought, and exacted its publication. The letter appeared. A Council of Ministers was held yesterday morning, at half-past 7. A report was adopted to the effect that the letter in question was a general defiance to Count CAVOUR, to the Deputies, to the King, and to the Emperor Napoleon, and that the Ministers would not become accomplices in such a policy, and were, therefore, under the necessity of tendering their resignation. M. ROMANO was the bearer of the resolutions of the Cabinet to GARIBALDI. He, moreover, explained the false position the Ministry was in, as it was impossible for it to govern when all sorts of decrees were issued without their being consulted.

GARIBALDI listened to reason, requested them to remain in office, and made M. ROMANO himself Keeper of the Seals. In future no decree will be issued from the Dictator's private Cabinet, but everything will pass through the hands of the President of the Council, and be submitted to the competent Ministers.

The correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

TURIN, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1860.

Our political world is greatly agitated. The great split between Count CAVOUR and GARIBALDI, which up to yesterday was officially concealed, is now made public by GARIBALDI himself. His letter to M. BRUSCO has been published in the official journal of Naples, and, as if that were not enough, the Dictator has publicly avowed the existing disagreement, as well by a manifesto issued to the people of Palermo as by a speech from the balcony of the Royal Palace.

The appointment of M. MORDINI as Pro-Dictator has proved again the firm intention of the Dictator *not to have anything to do with Count Cavour.* M. MORDINI is a Tuscan, who, when still very young, took part in the movement of 1849. He was a member of GUERRAZZI's Ministry at that period; he then emigrated, but remained in close connection with the Mazzini party. Last year, when the vote took place in the Tuscan Assembly for the annexation to Piedmont, M. MORDINI was one of the three members who voted against it.

M. SIRTORI, appointed Pro-Dictator at Naples, is a Lombard, formerly a priest, who has exchanged his gown for a sword, and was one of the defenders of Venice. He always belonged to the advanced party, without, however, being a Mazzinian. He is now a General and Pro-Dictator at Naples.

What we cannot understand is that GARIBALDI should have offered the Pro-Dictatorship at Naples to the Marquis TRIVULZIO-PALLAVICINI, who accepted it, and left for Naples three days since to assume the post. How is this sudden change to be explained?

The Sicilian Ministry is entitled anti-annexationist, and the Mazzinian elements are not wanting there. The arrival of MAZZINI himself at Naples is announced, but it requires confirmation. Three days ago MAZZINI was at Parma, and talked of going to Genoa to make some stay there.

The great game is being played between CAVOUR and GARIBALDI. It is presumed that within another fortnight *one or the other must disappear from the political scene in Italy if this unhappy country is to be saved the horrors of civil war.* GARIBALDI is at the present moment at the height of popularity; he can command an army of 50,000 men. Public opinion is favorable to him. On the other hand, Count CAVOUR is strong in the confidence of Parliament; popularity has not yet forsaken him. Piedmont, properly speaking, defends him, and Turin especially.

Correspondence of the London News.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 24.

The great question of the moment is, what is the nature and extent of the quarrel, and what the probabilities of a reconcilement between GARIBALDI and CAVOUR? Upon the solution of this problem, it is, perhaps, not too much to say that the destinies of Italy now hang. *It is stated, on good authority, that Kossuth has written a letter to the Dictator, strongly urging him to act in concert with Victor Emanuel and his cabinet*, in whose hands is the salvation of Italy, to take no step against Rome for fear of irritating France, and to abstain from agitating Hungary at present, because the country is not ready. Advice from such a quarter is likely to be most respectfully listened to, for Kossuth relies ultimately upon the support of Italian patriots to aid the work which he proposes to accomplish in Hungary.

The *Patrie*, giving form and body to a sinister rumor which has been already current, says that a *corps of 5,000 men has been sent from Leghorn to take possession of Sicily*, and proclaim the immediate annexation of the island. This would be an open breach with GARIBALDI, and perhaps, which God avert, civil war.

One ground for hoping that an understanding will speedily be come to between GARIBALDI and VICTOR EMANUEL's Government, is that GARIBALDI's intimate friend PALLAVICINO TRIVULZIO, who it was lately supposed had been appointed by him Pro-Dictator of Naples, has just returned from Naples to Turin, and is believed to be charged with a conciliatory mission.

THE IMMINENT PERIL OF ITALY.

From the Times, Sept. 25.

There is an unpleasing coincidence in the accounts which come to us from Italy. We have, indeed, tidings of the most glorious successes, of victories gained in the field, of frightened foes fleeing before the patriot bands, and of cravens courting captivity to avoid a fight. The Irish bravos of the Church, who went forth hoping only to have to trample down a poor peasantry, have been seen cowering beneath the swords of an insurgent people. Everything is satisfactory, except only the incessantly-repeated testimony that discord has crept up under the cover of all this success. We turn in vain from side to side to find some reason to discredit this unwelcome tale. We dwell upon the three great public facts that GARIBALDI has handed over the Neapolitan fleet to the King of Sardinia, that he has proclaimed the laws of Sardinia throughout his new conquests, and that he has performed public acts of State in the name of VICTOR EMANUEL. All these favorable facts are, however, weakened or explained away by those who are now closely observing what passes in Italy. Even Mr. EDWIN JAMES, who went out certainly with no design to depreciate the great man whom we have believed in as a second WASHINGTON, now describes the Neapolitans as discontented and reactionary, the roads swarming with banditti, the proclamations of GARIBALDI as causing the deepest disappointment to all the friends of Italy, and the Dictator himself as surrounded and influenced by those who do not hesitate to express their wish for the proclamation of a Republic. We can understand that Mr. EDWIN JAMES may not be very deep in GARIBALDI's confidence, but other accounts concur. The *Débats* throws doubts upon the contradiction given at Turin to the correspondence between GARIBALDI and the King; other reports fortify Mr. EDWIN JAMES' rather indiscreet revelations as to the freedom with which the Dictator habitually speaks of the Emperor of the French; and the friends of constitutional monarchy in Italy are saying, in sorrow and consternation, *that the country conquered from the Bourbons will have to be reconquered from Garibaldi. Men of all shades of principles favorable to freedom are lamenting that Garibaldi has fallen into bad hands.*

If this be so—and we have waited in vain for something which may explain or contradict these bad tidings—then Italy was never in more imminent danger than she is at this moment. We may hope that the check just received before Capua is only a partial and temporary repulse, and that the proclamation which states his intention to join the Sardinian troops at Rome, and then to march upon Venice, is rather intended to conceal than to indicate his future movements. But neither of these items of intelligence is reassuring upon the points that cause the greatest uneasiness to the friends of Italy. If future telegrams shall serve only to deepen the assurance that the revolution has entered upon a new phase, and a phase of unhappy complexion, then it is but too probable that the event for which the enemies of the Italians have been so long watching, and which they have been disappointed to find so long delayed, is at hand. According to present appearances, the leaders of Italy are quarreling among themselves, *and the Revolution threatens to flow no longer between the banks of law and order.* GARIBALDI, whose very exceptional position with respect to the law of nations was excused, and even sanctified, by the greatness of his views and the grandness of his contempt for personal partialities or personal hatreds, has stooped a little from his pride of place, and has shown signs of swerving towards a party. The recent acts of the great Italian chief have been to surround himself with men who are the avowed enemies of that constitutional form of government the armed apostle of which GARIBALDI has hitherto been, and to distribute all the posts which fortune and his own great qualities have placed at his command, among the avowed advocates of a Republican form of government. We fear, too, that notwithstanding the official denial, it is but too true *that he has advanced pretensions to control the actions of the King to whom he has always professed allegiance, and has put forth those pretensions in a manner so offensive that, coupled with his Republican entourage, it seems doubtful how far Victor Emanuel retains the conqueror of Sicily and Naples as a subject.*

It is not enough for us, nor for Europe, looking on in sorrow at this critical position of so great a cause, to poise the merits of the two parties, and to say who is right and who is wrong. GARIBALDI, doubtless, has had his slights and his ill-treatment; but the man cannot be right who takes occasion to avenge himself at such a time as this, or who weighs slights and ill-treatment when the fate of his country is trembling in the balance. Even if GARIBALDI had done his work, had gathered all the fragments of Old Italy together, and had cemented them into one kingdom, he could not make such demands upon VICTOR EMANUEL as he is now doing without forfeiting the character for unselfish patriotism which had made his name so dear throughout Europe. But, so far from having consolidated his conquest, his successes are at present little more substantial in their character than the conflagration which rushes along over an American prairie. A revolution which does but destroy is only the parent of violent reaction. But it does not appear that hitherto GARIBALDI has erected anything permanent in place of what he has pulled down. The accounts from Sicily insist that anarchy reigns in that island. The reports from Naples testify to a complete administrative disorder. There is a disbanded army scattered over the country, requiring careful watching, yet it does not appear that any steps have yet been taken to protect the industry and property of the land from the natural consequences of turning loose those wandering bands of necessitous men. The intoxication of a mere political success will pass away, but the absence of law and order would be found intolerable. If industry and property should be long insecure, the popularity of GARIBALDI and the exultation of the free Italians must soon be at an end.

GARIBALDI is possessed of great power, but he is powerful only so long as he travels in the right path. To unite Italy into one kingdom under VICTOR EMANUEL is a work in which he can play a very glorious part. But to establish an Italian Republic of the MAZZINI pattern GARIBALDI is as impotent as the beggar who sits upon the steps of St. Peter's. In these moments of enthusiasm a leader's power is probably very much over-estimated, both by himself and by others. With all respect for popular enthusiasm, the revolutionary movements in the South of Italy have yet to be tried by any real test. There has been no opposition. The Neapolitan soldiers would not fight. Even the army which GARIBALDI has brought across to Naples is said to have excited more astonishment than admiration in the minds of the Neapolitans. He now desires the King of Sardinia to supply their places with 30,000 soldiers while he leads his own followers northward, in order to complete the conquest of the Peninsula. Up to this moment there is nothing in the achievements of these levies to justify us in believing that they would stand even the first brunt of a collision with a disciplined army, whether French or Austrian. We have no example of the success of the guerilla troops in such a contest, even when the forces have been in some degree equal; but what the result must be of a battle between this handful of hardy guerillas, with their following of Sicilians, and such an army as either France or Austria could place in the field against them, would require no seer to foretell. It took NAPOLEON just three weeks to destroy every vestige of the Spanish insurrection, and when we afterwards came to revive it we know how troublesome and useless an ally we found it. It took RADETZKY about the same time to trample out the Lombard insurrection and to wind up the whole affair at Novara.

What, then, can this all mean? *What means the appearance of Mazzini at Naples?* What the establishment of MAZZINI's colleague in Sicily. What the dispatch of an emissary of the same detestable creed to London? What this peremptory tone to the King of Sardinia? What this proscription of the statesman who has really done all that was done to initiate this progress towards Italian unity? Are we about to be compelled to abandon all our hopes just at the moment of fruition? Are we reluctantly to believe that the doom of Slavery which has so long hung over that fair country which once lorded it so haughtily over the world is not yet reversed, and that the time has not yet come when Italy can give birth to men who have virtue enough to sink their own passions, jealousies, and ambitions, or even to restrain them until they have succeeded in effecting their country's liberation? The crisis is still pending, and it is a great crisis for GARIBALDI. We do hope he will not allow himself to be deluded by the political Thugs who have got about him. The MAZZINIS and CRISPIS have no root either in Italy or in Europe; and, *if they lead Garibaldi to believe the contrary, they will betray not only Garibaldi but Italy to perdition.* We will not yield to these evil tidings; we will hope that GARIBALDI will yet break away from these fatal counselors. But upon the course he may now take will depend the alternative whether future generations of Italians will venerate his name as that of their national hero, or whether he will be remembered only as a gallant but fanatical soldier who refused for Italy the fairest offer she ever had of freedom.

THE BATTLE OF CASTELFIDARDO.

On the morning of the 20th the following bulletin was posted up at Turin:

JESI, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

In consequence of the battle of Castelfidardo, gained on the 18th by Lieut.-Gen. CIALDINI, and of the measures which he took in the following night, a body of more than 4,000 men, chiefly foreigners, with more than 50 officers, the guides of Gen. LAMORICIERE, six guns, with ammunition and baggage, capitulated on the 19th, and came to Loreto to lay down their arms to BUONATI.

Gen. CIALDINI, interpreting the generous intentions of his Majesty, has conceded the honors of war to this corps, and officers and men are allowed to return to their respective homes.

Gen. LAMORICIERE, accompanied by a few horsemen, fled from the field of battle on the 18th, and, following the road by the sea through the defiles of Conero, succeeded in reaching Ancona. All the prisoners and troops that have capitulated are indignant at his conduct. Nothing remains of LAMORICIERE's army except the troops shut up in Ancona; all the rest are in the hands of the royal troops, with the exception of 2,000 men dispersed in the mountains.

The Turin journals publish Gen. CIALDINI's report of the battle of Castelfidardo, addressed to Gen. CUCCHIARI, at Bologna. It is as follows:

OSIMO, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

Gen. LAMORICIERE attacked my extreme positions this morning at 10 o'clock, on the junction point between Castelfidardo and Crocetta, leading towards the sea. All the prisoners affirm that he had 11,000 men and 14 pieces of artillery, having added to the troops of Foligno all those of Terni, Oscali, and other places. To support the attack 4,000 men made a sortie from Ancona.

These troops attacked us with great fury; the combat was short, but sanguinary; it was necessary to carry every point. Many of the wounded used their daggers against our men who went to succor them.

The results of the day are the following: The junction of LAMORICIERE's force with Ancona has been prevented; we have taken 600 prisoners, among whom are more than 30 officers, some of them of high rank; we have taken six guns, among others those given by CHARLES ALBERT to the Pope in 1848, one standard, and numerous ammunition wagons, &c. All the wounded, including Gen. PIMODAN, who led the attacking column, are in our hands, and a great number of killed.

The column which made a sortie from Ancona was obliged to fall back, but I hope to catch some of them to-night.

The fleet has arrived and has opened fire against Ancona. CIALDINI.

The *Patrie* publishes the following account of the battle before Ancona:

Gen. LAMORICIERE, who commanded the First Corps, was joined at Macerata on the morning of the 17th, by Gen. PIMODAN. He decided that on the morrow he would attack the Piedmontese lines, which intercepted his route, and throw himself and army into Ancona.

The attack was made on the morning of the 18th, when a terrible combat ensued. The two armies showed equal courage, and both sides suffered considerable loss.

The Piedmontese lines were formidably placed, and the Pontifical troops could not force them. Three times they attacked the position, and three times they were driven back. On the third attack Gen. PIMODAN was hit in two or three places, and carried away dying.

Gen. LAMORICIERE, at the head of a small column, succeeded in traversing the enemy's army, gained the mountains, and entered Ancona.

Gen. PIMODAN died from his wounds in the night between the 18th and 19th.

The town of Ancona, despite the courage of Gen. LAMORICIERE and his little army, being invested by land and sea, is inevitably lost. It is said that the Sardinian army, which has just obtained a decided advantage, intends, with a view to sparing the citizens of Ancona, to keep up a strict blockade, and oblige the garrison to surrender.

The *Perseveranza*, of Turin, announces that the Sardinian Government has offered to the English Government to set all the Irish prisoners at liberty. The latter is said to have sent a courteous reply, leaving it entirely to the Sardinian Government to take such resolutions as it might deem most suitable.

The Sardinian Government has ordered the release of all Frenchmen taken prisoners from LAMORICIERE.

A Turin letter dated the 21st ult. says:

"A report is current that LAMORICIERE will surrender Ancona. The defence does not seem possible. According to the calculation of his own friends, the garrison numbers at the outside 7,000 men. Probably 4,000 is nearer the mark.

Turin has celebrated the victory of Cialdini in a brilliant manner. The King came in from Racconigi to attend the solemnity."

A Turin letter, dated the 22d ult., says:

"We have little news to-day from the actual seat of war. The operations are confined to the siege of Ancona. *It is now said that M. Quatrebarbes and Gen. Lamoricière intend to make a desperate resistance.* Our loss at Castelfidardo amounts to 1,000 killed and wounded; fifteen officers were placed *hors de combat*, three of them superior officers."

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following in prominent type:

"All eyes are now turned towards the Citadel of Ancona—in fact, it is there that the final and decisive struggle must take place, of which the battle of Castelfidardo was the prelude, between Gen. LAMORICIERE and the Piedmontese forces.

The issue of the struggle must soon take place, if our information is correct.

It is announced that the siege batteries of Gen. CIALDINI have made a breach in the south side of the walls of the town, and that consequently the assault will be given very soon. This news bears date the 22d of September. The fire was opened on the 18th against the fortress by six frigates—the *Marie Adelaide*, the *Victor Emanuel*, the *Carlo Alberto*, the *San Michele*, the *Governolo* and the *Costituzione*. It is true that, after a bombardment of nine hours, which was vigorously replied to by the citadel, Admiral PERSANO being informed that Gen. CIALDINI was not yet ready for the assault, ceased firing, to spare the city as much as possible. Doubtless the bombardment has been resumed, but the *Corriere Mercantile*, which publishes these details, does not mention how long the suspension lasted. The advices from Turin do not mention the opening of a breach, but simply announce that the siege artillery had been landed before Ancona.

POSITION OF THE POPE.

A letter from Vienna says: "The Pope's Nuncio has been charged to ascertain the views of the Austrian Government with regard to the resolutions which recent events may cause his Holiness to adopt; and it is stated that Count DE RECHBERG has advised two things—first, *that the Pope shall remain at Rome, whatever may happen, especially as the presence of French troops is a sufficient guarantee for his security*; secondly, that he shall for the present adjourn the promulgation of a major excommunication."

Correspondence of the Debats.

TURIN, Thursday, Sept. 20.

If the Pope should decide upon leaving Rome, as some people fancy he will do, a great difficulty will be overcome. Nothing will prevent GARIBALDI from crowning VICTOR EMANUEL on the summit of the Quirinal, and Count CAVOUR will be relieved from the fear of a conflict with the French and with the troops of the Dictator—a conflict which would be the ruin of his policy, and probably also the ruin of Italy.

The departure of the Pope might have inconveniences and distant dangers for Italy, but it would singularly simplify the affairs of the moment.

Correspondence of the Times.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 22.

A letter has been received in high quarters here from Rome, announcing that since the arrival there of Gen. DE GOYON *the Sovereign Pontiff has assured the General that he has full confidence in his protection, and that he will not quit the Vatican as long as it is guarded by French soldiers.*

FRANCE AND SARDINIA.

A member of the Sardinian Parliament has received the following letter from the Sardinian Ambassador at Paris. The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, which has in its possession the original letter, vouches for its authenticity:

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

I have communicated your yesterday's dispatch to Count CAVOUR. He authorizes me, in his name and in the most positive manner, to contradict the absurd rumor spread throughout Europe, that there exists between the Cabinets of Turin and Paris a secret convention, having for its object a fresh territorial cession on the part of Sardinia to France. The words of Count CAVOUR, the Prime Minister of His Majesty King VICTOR EMANUEL, are of sufficient authority to render it unnecessary for me to add any fresh assurance; but if you think that after such a declaration a further one by me would be of any value, I will herewith give you it in the most perfect and definitive manner. In my former position in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Turin, and in my present capacity as the Ambassador of King VICTOR EMANUEL to the Emperor NAPOLEON, I have been called upon since the Crimean war to take part in all the negotiations having reference to the Italian question. *I now say to you with absolute certainty, that in those negotiations the question has never concerned any cession save that of Savoy and Nice.* Whoever asserts the calumniates both the Emperor NAPOLEON, the King VICTOR EMANUEL, and his highly esteemed Minister. The new stipulation represented to exist is a mere fiction of Italy's enemies, and the documents circulated in Europe upon that subject are fabricated and absurd. For the rest, you must know my personal conviction, and will believe me when I declare to you that I would never represent a Government in whose political programme the cession of even the smallest portion of Italian soil should be contained.

Your friend,
CONSTANTINO NIGRA,
Ambassador at Paris.

GARIBALDI AT PALERMO.

Advices from Palermo inform us that on the 17th GARIBALDI paid an unexpected visit to Palermo. He arrived there on board the *Electrique*, a Neapolitan steamer, and immediately proceeded to the palace, passing through the high street Toledo, where he was at once recognized by the crowd. The General, followed by the people who assembled beneath the palace windows, appeared upon the balcony, and addressed them in the following words:

"People of Palermo, with whom I have have shared fatigues, perils and glory, I am once more among you. Your memory is dear to me, and whatever part of the world I may be in, I will always think of you.

Those who wished to urge you to a speedy annexation were putting you to the wrong path. If I had followed their advice I should not have crossed the Straits and restored seven millions of men to Italy.

They would have prostrated us at the feet of diplomacy, which would have bound us hand and foot. There would have been brothers beyond the Vulturnus with chains on their ankles. People of Palermo, I thank you in the name of Italy for your resistance. I love Italy and VICTOR EMANUEL; no one is a greater friend than myself of VICTOR EMANUEL, the representative of Italy. You despised their counsels, and I thank you for it, you invincible people of the barricades.

The following proclamation has been issued by GARIBALDI to the inhabitants of Palermo:

The people of Palermo, who showed no fear in face of those who bombarded their city, have shown themselves recently equally regardless of fear in face of corrupt men, who want to lead them astray.

They have spoken to you of annexation, as if any one was more fervent than myself for the regeneration of Italy; but their object was to serve personal interests, and you replied like a people who felt its own dignity, and placed confidence in the sacred and unviolated programme which I proclaimed,—"Italy and VICTOR EMANUEL."

At Rome, people of Palermo, we will proclaim the kingdom of Italy, and there only will be sanctified the great family bond between free men and those who are still slaves of the same country.

At Palermo annexation was demanded, that I might not pass the Straits; at Naples it is demanded, that I may not cross the Vulturnus. But as long as there are chains to be broken in Italy, I will follow my course or bury my bones there.

I leave you MORDINI as pro Dictator, and certainly he will show himself worthy of you and of Italy. I have yet to thank you, as well as the brave national militia, for the faith you have placed in me and in the destinies of our country. GARIBALDI.

PALERMO, Sept. 17, 1860.

THE COMING FIGHT FOR VENETIA.

From the Opinione of Turin, Sept. 20.

The deliverance of Venetia is the last act through which our regeneration has to pass, but it is at the same time the most difficult one, and the one for which Italy will be obliged to make most sacrifices. A great military power, encamped in formidable positions, strong in the symbathy and in the more or less direct support of an entire nation and of the whole reactionary party throughout Europe, cannot be conquered by surprise or by the enthusiasm of a few legions. To inured and disciplined soldiers others equally inured and disciplined must be opposed; the fortresses, defended by every appliance of art and all resources of warfare, can only be attacked by the help of those inventions which have been attained by military science, and which are the monopoly of no one exclusively, but which no one can procure without an organization long previously prepared.

We do not believe that Italy is unequal to the undertaking. If twenty-two millions of inhabitants, animated by their recent successes and disposed to make the sacrifices necessary for accomplishing so vast a design, without which all hitherto obtained will be imperilled and precarious—if the Italians will this—if they will it strongly and obstinately—*the deliverance even of Venetia shall be achieved.*

But a diverge of opinion seems to have recently arisen between those who have hitherto labored in common for the same end, a diverge which we think must disappear as soon as we subject to a calm examination the real posture of affairs.

Some allege that, in order to accelerate the enterprise with regard to Venetia, it is preferable to preserve a momentary autonomy of the Two Sicilies, from which the first movements towards that terrible contest should proceed. We, on the contrary, believe that the moment for executing this enterprise will be accelerated in proportion as the union of Lower Italy with our State shall be hastened, and that we shall thus have the means, both in a financial and military respect, of collecting and doubling the disposable forces of the country.

No one will venture to maintain that under present circumstances, and without being constrained by necessity, the Two Sicilies alone, or Upper Italy alone, can march separately to attack the Quadrilateral and the Austrian army encamped therein. A contest of this magnitude must be courageously accepted when it is imposed upon us, but *we should not provoke it without being first of all prepared with every means that prudence can suggest.* If it is wished to hasten on this enterprise, there is no better means than that of collecting all our forces into one hand, and, therefore, it seems evident to us that the persons who prevent the annexation of Naples and Sicily to Piedmont are preventing at the same time the deliverance of Venetia, which they say they wish to accelerate more than we do.

For no Italians can the annexation that still remains to be carried out be a question of ambition or predominance. If Lower Italy unites itself to Upper Italy—if the North of the Peninsula unites itself to the South—why, it is merely as the members of a family that reassemble after a long separation, which they have endured with grief. What can be the motives that should preclude them from this brotherly embrace?

THE PROGRAMME OF THE GERMAN MONARCHS.

From the Courrier du Dimanche.

It was an autograph letter from the Emperor ALEXANDER, not a simple invitation, which the first General of the Russian empire was lately charged to carry to Vienna. The Prince Regent of Prussia has also written an autograph letter to his cousin of Austria, to congratulate him on the Warsaw interview. Other crowned heads will sit in the areopagus, namely, the Kings of Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemburg, two or three dukes, and several petty princes. The Prince Regent has written letters, promising amicable protection to some princes, and FRANCIS JOSEPH has done the same to others. As was the case for Töplitz and Salzburg, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the sovereigns present are drawing up the bases of the conversation which is to take place between the august negotiators. We learn that their protocols, though still uncertain and incomplete, may be summed up in the following points:

1. *Open war on the revolution and on the revolutionary spirit.* 2. Maintenance of all existing sovereignties, and particularly of existing frontiers. 3. Disapprobation of all that has taken place in Italy. 4. *Engagement to promote the reëstablishment in their possessions of the deposed Italian princes.* 5. A sacrifice on the part of Austria in favor of Russia as regards the East.—the sacrifices, however, to be limited to the reintegration of that power in the position which she held before the Treaty of Paris. *Eventual support offered to Austria, by Russia, in Hungary*, by Prussia in Bohemia, and by Bavaria in the Tyrol. 7. Accord not only to maintain the division and subjection of Poland, but to prevent a Polish question from being put on the order of the day; and 8. Promise to come hereafter to a concert respecting all the events which may arise, and at the head of which is a war on the Rhine. In verity, one suffers at having to record such dreams, for which there can be no excuse.

The Orange Riots in Canada and the Duke of Newcastle.

From the London Times.

It is positively humiliating to read the excuses made for Colonial rowdyism by our consins of the United States, and their assurances that the Prince shall not be mobbed and pursued by filibustering fanatics after he has crossed the frontier. When they denounce the un-English spirit of the Canadian Orangemen as alike foreign to the Yankee character, and to our own, and to father it upon the Celtic nationality, it is difficult not to feel some sympathy with them. But we frankly own that the purely Irish party feelings which recent legislation was designed to check, if more dangerous, are more rational and less base than those which seem to operate in Upper Canada.

It is not singular that the Duke of Newcastle should be selected as the butt of the Toronto Protestants, and that their malignant ingenuity should be taxed to place him in an undignified position. We learn from the latest accounts that their example has not been followed by the towns which the Prince has since visited. Kingston and Toronto do not choose to face alone the feelings which they know will be excited in England when we are told that a paltry clique were allowed to belie our Queen's confidence in the loyalty of Canada. They know well enough that they must account for their conduct somehow to public opinion, and they instinctively turn round on the man who has the most difficult and responsible part to play. We may be quite sure that the most will be made of the slightest indiscretion or want of temper on his part. It is not the first time that devotion to the Prince and hostility to the Minister have been the watchword of a selfish party. But the evasion will deceive no one, nor deprive the Duke of the credit due to him for combining firmness with conciliation. If he should be unable to conceal his disgust at the unworthy tactics which have partly marred the pleasure and success of his visit, he may lose popularity at Kingston and Toronto, but he will not forfeit the respect of this country.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 6.

$22,000	Tenn. S. 6s. '90		90⅛	300	Reading R	b60	47
1,000	Georgia S. 6s		102	100	do	b30	47
2,000	N. C. St. 6s		98⅛	100	do		46¾
10,000	Mo. St. 6s		78⅛	200	do		46⅝
1,000	Cal. St. 7s		93½	550	do		46½
10,000	Erie 4th M. B		87	100	do	b30	46¾
11,000	Erie Con. B. 1871		67	300	do	s30	46½
5,000	Hudson R. 3d M. B		92	225	Mich. Cent. R	b30	69½
4,000	Har. R. 1st M		98	300	do		68⅞
2,000	M. C. 8 per c. 1st			100	do	b60	69½
	M. S. F. C. B		97¾	150	do	b60	69¾
7,000	Mich. So. 2d M. B		63½	100	do		68⅝
1,000	M. So. S. F. B		80½	150	do	s10	68½
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. B		97	100	do	s30	68½
10,000	do		97¼	150	do	s60	68½
2,000	La C. & M. L. G. B		21	400	M. S. & N. Ia. R		22
2,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st M		55	50	do	b30	22¼
6	Amer. Ex. Bk		104¾	50	do	c	21⅝
100	Canton Co	b60	21¾	350	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S		48½
100	do		21⅛	100	do	s60	48⅝
100	do	b30	21½	50	do	b30	49
300	do	b30	21¼	50	do	b60	49
200	do		21	50	do	b10	48⅞
10	Pacific M. S. Co		86½	100	Cen. R. Scrip	s60	84½
400	N. Y. Cen. R		89⅝	10	do		84¼
250	do	b30	90	100	do		84⅝
200	do	b30	89⅞	800	do		84½
150	do	b60	90	100	do	s10	84½
100	do	b30	89⅝	200	do	b60	85
1125	do		89½	100	do	b30	85
150	do	s10	89½	100	do		84¼
200	do	s60	89¼	100	Ga. & Chi. R	s60	74⅞
100	do	s30	89⅜	300	do	b30	75½
50	do	s30	89¾	50	do		74¾
100	do	s10	89⅝	100	do		75
150	do	b30	89¾	50	do	b10	75
20	do		89⅝	50	do	b10	74¾
200	do	c	89½	550	do		74⅞
50	Erie Railroad	s10	39	50	do	s10	74½
420	do		39½	525	do		74⅝
50	do	s10	39⅜	100	do	s30	74⅞
200	do	b10	39½	325	do	b30	75¼
100	do	b30	39¾	250	do		74⅞
250	do	b60	40	25	do		74
350	do		39⅞	975	Cleve. & Tol. R		46
100	do	b15	39½	200	do	b60	47
250	do	s60	39¼	300	do	b60	46¼
200	do	s60	39	200	do	s30	45¾
550	do		39¼	150	do		45¾
150	Hudson River R		64	200	do	b30	46½
50	do	s30	64	300	do	s60	45½
100	do	s60	64	50	do	s30	45½
200	do	b60	65	400	do	b15	45¾
50	do	b30	65	200	do	b10	46¼
200	Harlem Railroad		22	100	do	b10	46
150	do		21¾	250	Ch. & Rock I. R	s10	71¾
100	do	s60	21¾	450	do		71¾
100	do	s60	21⅝	325	do	b30	71⅝
250	do		21⅝	9	do		71½
400	do		21⅝	100	do	s5	71½
200	do	b30	22	100	do	b30	72¼
300	Harlem R. Pref'd		50¾	50	do	s10	71⅞
100	do	b30	51	150	do		71⅝
10	Clev., Col & Cin. R		96¾	650	do		71½
100	Cle. & Pitts. R	s30	14¼	250	do	b10	71¾
100	do		14⅜	50	C., B. & Quin. R	s60	88
257	E. R. Assented St'k		39	25	do	b30	89

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	Vir. St. 6s		91	200	Mich. Central R	b30	69¼
30,000	Mo. St. 6s	b30	78¼	50	do	s30	68¾
11,000	do		78	250	M. S. & N. I. G. S		47⅝
150	Pac. Mail S. Co		87	100	do	b30	47⅝
150	N. Y. Cen. R		89½	25	Ill. Central R. S'p		84
200	do		89	50	do		83¼
100	do	b30	89¾	50	do	s60	83⅝
50	do	b30	89⅝	150	do	s10	83¾
400	do		88¾	350	Gal. & Chic. R		74½
150	Chic. B'n & Q. R	s60	87¾	100	do	b10	74⅝
50	do		88	200	do	b60	75¼
250	Erie Railroad	s60	39½	50	do	b60	75⅛
250	do	b60	40	100	do	s30	74½
50	do	b30	39¾	150	Chic. & Rk. I. R	b10	71½
100	do		39	125	do		71¼
200	Harlem R	b60	21¾	200	do	s10	71¼
400	do		21¾	400	do		71½
100	Clev. & Tol. R	b10	45½				

MONDAY, Oct 8—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week was again comparatively moderate in the Importation of Foreign Merchandise, and unusually heavy in the Export clearances of Domestic Produce. The Specie Export continues light, and but for the delay in the arrival of the California steamer of Sept. 10, which should have been here with about $1,000,000 Gold early in the week, a further increase would have been made on the Bank Average this afternoon. As it is, we look for a moderate increase on the Specie line, together with a further curtailment in Loans and Discounts, and the withdrawal from the present return of $600,000 Capital and $1,047,000 Deposits of the Artisans' Bank, whose affairs are now in the Courts. The suspense on the late Deposit line of this concern has been reduced to the sum of $235,000, and it was stated in Court on Saturday that the claimants on $180,000 of this sum were willing to dispense with a Receivership. The transfer of the City Chamberlain's deposit to the Park Bank was scarcely effected by the transfer and re-negotiation of more than a corresponding sum of the Loans and Discounted paper of the Artisans', the whole under the personal guaranty of Mr. PLATT, and the balance, when collected, to be returned to the general creditors, and it is intimated, in this connection, that the Park Bank will probably be enabled to return about $150,000 of the collateral thus pledged for this negotiation. The occurrence of this break-down of the Artisans' Bank, on Tuesday last, simultaneously with the unexpected suspension of Dividends by the Chicago and Rock Island Company, seriously disturbed for a day or two the market for Money, especially among the Brokers, and reversed, for the same brief period, the previous firm and upward temper of the Stock Exchange. By Thursday afternoon, however, confidence was fully restored among the Money lenders, and on Friday there was quite a rush among the *Bear* speculators of the previous two or three days to cover their contracts, and Stocks went up again faster than they had been going down. The market on Saturday was less excited, and part of the advance of the day before lost. The dealings of the forenoon were, as a general remark, tame and dull, but closed at the Second Board steady. In mercantile Discounts there was less difficulty than at the close of the previous week, the single considerable failure at that time in the Dry Goods trade not being followed up by others, as unwarranted rumor had given out. The payments in Bank on the 4th inst., were heavy, after which there was rather a good inquiry for first-class, double-name paper at the Bank rate, while single names and fair indorsements ranged 8 to 10 ℘ cent. The Exchange market was unsettled throughout the week, and rapidly tending down in rates, and the actual business for the steamer *Adriatic*, on Saturday, indicated no improvement for sellers, though manifesting a much larger supply of bills than usual so early in the Produce season. The signs in this direction, and the continued fine prospect for an active export demand for Grain through the season, have induced one or more of our cotemporaries to talk of an importation of gold from England. We confess we are not so sanguine about an early reverse of the ordinary course of the exchange in Bullion, nor—since it could only promise to be temporary—do we deem it desirable. We welcome the latest news from the other side of the rise in Indian Corn (incident to the partial failure of the Potatoe crop in Ireland,) and the continued firmness in Wheat, with much more confidence than the prospect, suggested that part of the supplies from this side may come back in Bullion, to the disturbance, possibly, of the Cotton trade at Manchester and Liverpool.

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $3,297,360, against $4,115,604 the corresponding week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and miscellaneous goods, $2,796,258 against $1,520,164 same week last season. The Export of Specie (by the *Adriatic* and *Edinburgh*, on Saturday,) $692,648 against $729,881 same week last October.

According to the Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York, which we made up and published on Saturday, for nine months of the calendar year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion,) from

1st January to 3d September, 1860, were	$183,551,000
Add one week in October	3,297,360
Total to date	$186,848,360
Against same time 1859	200,025,406
Decrease this year	$13,177,046

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reëxported,)

from 1st January to 30th September, 1860	$69,707,000
Add one week in October	2,796,258
Total to date	$72,503,258
Against same time, 1859	50,857,167
Increase to date this year	$21,646,091

The same tables make the Exports of Specie from New-York, from the

1st Jan. to 30th Sept. 1860	$42,351,000
Add one week in October	692,648
Total to date	$43,043,648
Against same time, 1859	58,757,881
Decrease to date	$15,714,233

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of the United States	102⅛@102¼
New-York Central	90⅛@87@89⅞@89
New-York and Erie	41¼@35@40@38¼
Reading	48½@46¾
Rock Island	78@70¾@73@71¾
Michigan Guaranteed	49¾@46½@48¾@47¼
Michigan Southern	23@21@21½
Michigan Central	70½@67@69@68¾
Toledo	47½@44@46½@45¼
Galena	77¾@73½@75¾@74¾
Illinois Central	86½@82@85@83¾
Panama	125½@125
Pacific Mail	82½@87
Missouris	79¼@78
Virginias	92@91
Tennessees	90⅞@90½
Illinois Central Bonds	96½@97¼ exd.
Hudson River	63⅞@61½@64@63¼
Harlem Preferred	53¾@49¾@51@50¾
Delaware and Hudson	96@96
Burlington and Quincy	89¾@84@89½@87¼
Harlem Common	22¾@21@21½

The disturbing causes to confidence referred to above, as occurring early in the week, created a feverish time in the speculations of the Stock Exchange, and run prices down to Thursday noon, 7 ℘ cent. on Rock Island, 3@4 ℘ cent. on other Westerns, and 2@3 ℘ cent. on Central, Harlem and Hudson, and at one moment as much as 6½ ℘ cent. on Erie from the closing rates of the previous week. A sharp rally occurred on Friday, placing the list on an average about 2½ ℘ cent. above the currency of the day before, and this was followed on Saturday by a tame market, with some reactions against prices, the market finally closing steady. The State and Railway Bonds participated to some extent in the wide fluctations of the week, but were generally steady, particularly on the Railway Bonds. The Eries were firmer and in demand at an advance of from 1 to 3 ℘ cent. on the various issues, the third mortgage rising to 103 ℘ cent. on the notice from the Receiver that he will immediately resume the payment of arrearages of interest on this mortgage, being prepared to-day to cash the overdue coupons of September, 1859, and March, 1860.

The *Vanderbilt*, at this port from Southampton Sept. 26, is anticipated in her market news by the telegraph from Cape Race, the *City of Baltimore* having passed that point with London dates to Thursday, Sept. 27. We copy the following from our newspaper files by the *Vanderbilt*, as showing the state of the market for American Stocks to the 25th. There was a subsequent advance in Erie Shares to 32½ ℘ cent., and the Shares of Illinois Central and New-York Central continued firm to the 27th. The London *News*, under date of Sept. 25, P. M reports:

"New-York and Erie Shares continue in request. Illinois Central Shares were steady, closing at 17½@16½ dis. There was an active demand to-day for the Optional Rights of the Illinois Central Railway Company, which opened at 4, and closed at 4¾@5. According to the arrangement hitherto in force, these options would absolutely expire on the 28th February next. Telegrams allege, however, that an extension of the time has been arranged, so that a holder of ten options, upon subscribing for one Share at par up to December next, will have his option in respect of the other nine Shares extended for one, two, and three years. The terms are not very clearly stated in the telegrams. The letters to-morrow will give fuller particulars."

The following quotations of uncurrent money and land warrants are from the office of GWYNNE & DAY, No 12 Wall-street:

	Discount.		Discount.
New-England	1-8@ —	South Carolina and Georgia	1 @ —
New-York State	3-10@ —	Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa	1¼@1½
New-Jersey, (except free Banks)	1-8@ —	Louisiana	¾@1
Phil'phia Banks	1-8@ —	Michigan	1 @ —
Interior Pe'vania	⅛@ ¼	Missouri	1¼@1½
Baltimore Banks	⅛@ ¼	Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	¾@1
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ½	Mobile	1½@2
Delaware Banks, 5 and up	1-8@ —	Tennessee	1 @ —
Virginia	¾@1	Canada	½@ ¾
North Carolina	1½@ —		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	85	[illegible]
120 acres	78	[illegible]
80 acres	95	$1 00
40 acres	$1 05	1 10

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859.		1860.		
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.	Total Inc.
P. & R. R. R.	40,040	1,300,830	43,633	1,542,395	241,[illegible]
Schuyl. Canal	39,383	991,996	39,392	1,051,182	59,[illegible]
L. Val. R. R.	14,946	449,183	16,946	596,768	147,[illegible]
Lehigh Canal	24,511	752,786	30,679	824,316	71,530
Scranton S'th	14,327	464,022	16,829	625,159	161,137
Do. North	2,810	148,091	7,692	173,674	25,583
Pa. Coal Co.	19,800	541,271	26,530	532,747	D. 8,524
Del. & H. Co.	15,904	433,952	16,524	343,754	D.90,198
Wyoming So.	—	290,552	—	284,893	D. 5,659
Do. North	—	30,045	—	40,505	10,460
Shamokin	4,723	119,521	6,401	142,085	22,564
Trevorton	—	86,985	—	66,712	D.20,273
Broad Top	2,727	93,357	2,397	141,668	48,311
Sh. Mt., H. T.	—	41,816	—	66,130	24,314
Lykens Valley	—	35,645	—	48,606	12,961
Total	179,181	5,788,961	205,573	6,460,563	

The Chicago *Press*, of Friday last, reports:

"Exchange has been close to-day. Most of the Banks have refused to sell to each other at any concession from the current rates to customers. One per cent. premium and firm, express the true condition of the market. The buying rate is ¾; but some parties were glad to pay a fraction above that figure. Gold is quiet. Buying, ¾@1 ℘ cent.; selling, 1¼@1½, the lower figures for round lots. The Banks have an abundance of means to discount all the legitimate paper that offers. Generally the Money market is working comfortably. Arrangements are perfecting for the establishment of a new Banking-house in this city. B. F. CARVER, Esq., the popular Cashier of the Marine Bank, is to be the manager and one of the principal owners of the institution. It is now expected that it will be opened about the 20th. The House will have ample capital and will be a valuable addition to the Banking facilities of the city."

Financial and Commercial by the Vanderbilt.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 22.

The English funds opened with renewed firmness this morning (Saturday) and were steady until just before the close, when the bad weather and the report of disquieting rumors on the Paris Bourse caused a tendency to reaction. Consols for money left off at 93¼ exactly. For the account, the last official bargains were at 93⅛@⅜, and subsequently there was a further decline of an eighth.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 24.

The English funds opened heavily this morning, at the decline caused on Saturday by the reaction on the Paris Bourse, and remained without animation until near the close, when there was a slight tendency to firmness. Consols were quoted at the close at 93¼ exactly, for money, and 93⅜ for the account.

In the discount market, to-day, the demand has been light.

In American securities, Illinois Central shares were dull.

No bullion operations of any importance took place at the Bank to-day.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

Business on the Stock Exchange remains stagnant, and Consols have been quoted throughout the day 93⅛@¼ for money, and 93¼@⅜ for the account. The partial recovery last evening on the Paris Bourse, and the expectation of the speedy arrival of an almost unprecedented remittance of Specie from Mexico tended to give steadiness to the market. Although the quarter terminates at the end of the present week, the supply of money is still abundant, and loans on Government Securities are freely offered at 2½ ℘ cent. In the discount market to-day, the demand, though still moderate, was rather more active than yesterday.

French Rentes were quoted on Tuesday morning at 68f. 60c., showing an advance of an eighth.

Austrian rates were slightly more in favor of that country. Illinois Central shares declined. New-York and Erie shares were higher.

The failure of Mr. THOMAS NOKES, of West Turrock Mills, Essex, in the corn trade, is announced, with liabilities to about £20,000.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

SEPT. 24 AND 25.—The demand for Cotton has been good, and the sales for the two days amount to 15,000 bales, 4,300 on speculation and export. Last Friday's quotations firmly maintained.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

SEPT. 24.—In the market this morning there was an advance of 1s.@2s. upon the rates of last Monday.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

SEPT. 25.—Fine WHEAT met with a good consumptive demand at 2d.@3d. ℘ 100 lbs. advance on the week; other qualities unchanged. FLOUR was held for an advance of 6d.@1s. ℘ bbl. and 6d. ℘ sack, but the sale was quite in retail. OATS maintain their value. BARLEY, BEANS and PEAS unaltered.

INDIAN CORN was inquired for; but, being held for advance of fully 1s. ℘ quarter, the sales made were not extensive. Mixed and yellow American may be quoted 35s. 6d.@36s.; white American, 38s.@40s. ℘ quarter.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET.

SEPT. 25.—SUGAR dull. COFFEE steady. TEA quiet. RICE quiet. SALTPETRE flat. TALLOW steady at 53s. on the spot. LINSEED OIL, 30s. 6d. Scotch PIG IRON, 51s. 9d.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK Saturday, Oct. 6, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 40 bbls. Ashes, 26,287 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn Meal, 202,326 bushels Wheat, 5,880 bushels Corn, 14,184 bushels Barley, 3,465 bushels Oats, and 1,195 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 753 bbls., including 482 bbls. Pots and 271 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales, to day, 70 bags Rio at 14¼c., and 150 bags Laguayra on terms not disclosed, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Unfavorable crop accounts have encouraged buyers to purchase freely, to-day, at advanced prices. Sales have been reported of 6,200 bales, including Middling Uplands at 11c.@11¼c. and do. Gulf at 11¼c.@11½c., ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The for demand desirable lots of State and Western Flour is more active, to-day, and holders exhibit increased confidence; the tendency of prices being upward. Shippers were disposed to buy freely, especially Superfine and Extra State, and Round-hoop Extra Ohio at prices within our range. The reported transactions, since our last, add up 22,500 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $5 20@$5 35, mainly at $5 25@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 60, chiefly at $5 45@$5 50; superfine Western at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 50@$6 15; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80, mainly at $5 70@$5 75 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50	@ 6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85	@ 6 [illegible]
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 80	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is rather quiet at old rates. The reported sales comprise 2,250 bbls. in lots, chiefly at $5 65@$6 for very poor to good superior Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is depressed, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 65@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; 930 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3 50@$4 35 for fine and superfine ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

FRUIT—Valencia Raisins have been in active demand, for future delivery, and heavy sales have been effected at 6¾c.@7c. ℘ lb. Other kinds have been quiet. Sales by auction: 2,000 boxes new crop Layer Raisins at $2 79½@$3; 585 half boxes do. do. at $1 57½; 495 quarter boxes do. do. at 91c.; 1,000 boxes new crop Bunch Raisins at $2 81½@$2 92½; 600 half boxes do. do. at $1 47½; 4,617 quarter boxes do. do. at 76½@75c.; also 25 kegs seedless do. at $7 75; and 50 kegs new crop Malaga Grapes at $5 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk request, to-day, chiefly for shipment and prices of desirable lots have slightly advanced. The receipts have been heavy, but the reduction in rates of freight to Liverpool, encouraged buyers to purchase freely, and enabled holders to sell more advantageously. The reported sales since our last add up 153,000 bushels, including choice white Canada at $1 45; ordinary to very choice white Western at $1 37@$1 48, chiefly at $1 38@$1 40; amber Western on private terms; red Western at $1 30@$1 32, the lower rate for cargoes on shipboard, for Liverpool, at 12½d. ℘ bushel freight; Mixed Western at $1 29; amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 25; Milwaukee Club at $1 23@$1 28; Chicago Spring, Nos. 2 and 1, at $1 16@$1 22, the latter rate for a very choice lot of No. 1; Red State at $1 25½, and White Kentucky, part at $1 45 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in fair request for home use, shipment, and on speculation, at somewhat firmer prices. It is arriving very slowly, and the stock in store is being materially reduced; most of the sales to-day have been from store. The transactions comprise 48,000 bushels, at 69c. for unsound mixed Western, afloat; 70c. for sound do. do., do.; and 75c.@76c. for 70¼c.@71c. for do. do., in store; ℘ bushel. Yellow Western and Northern, ℘ bushel. Rye has been lightly dealt in, to day, at from 79c.@80c. ℘ bushel. Sales 1,000 bushels. Barley has been more sought after at rising prices. Sales 12,500 bushels Canada West, 82c.@87c., mainly at 86c.@87c. ℘ bushel. Oats are moderately inquired for, including Canada at 36½c.@37c.; Western at 36½c.@37½c.; and State at 37c.@38c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 900 bales North River, at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 85c.@95c. for local use, ℘ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Light receipts, large sales, a reduced stock and improved prices, have been the most noticeable features of business during the week. The receipts have been confined to 14,022 Hides, and 211 bales do. Week's sales, 64,000 hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 15,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo, 21 3/4 lbs., 24c.@25c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, for Canada, 21 lbs., 25c., 6 months, in bond; 3,200 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 10½ lbs., private terms; 1,500 Dry Rio Grande, [illegible] ℔s., 24½c., 6 months, usual selection; 10,000 Orinoco, 21 ℔s., 22c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,000 Dry California, to arrive, 22 ℔s., 22c., 6 months, usual selection; [illegible] Dry Porto Cabello, 20@24 ℔s., private terms; [illegible] Dry Truxillo, 16½ ℔s., 21c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,400 San Juan, 26 ℔s., 21c., 6 months, rejecting sea damage; 800 Dry Central American, 19 ℔s., 21c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; [illegible] dry Bogota, 20 ℔s., 20½c.@21c., 6 months, as they run; [illegible] dry Maracaibo, 21 ℔s., 20½c.@21c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 650 dry Texas, 23 ℔s., on private terms; 4,000 dry salted Maranham, 28 ℔s., 18c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 dry salted Bahia, 20 ℔s., 16c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,100 dry salted New-Orleans, 24 ℔s., 17c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,000 dry salted Chili, in Boston, to come here, on private terms; 900 dry salted Southern, 28 ℔s., on private terms; 800 dry Southern, 17 ℔s., 16c.@17c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 167 dry bales Calcutta buffalos, to arrive, part 14½c., 6 months; 800 wet salted California, 11½c.@12c., 6 months, usual selection; 500 wet salted Para, in New-Haven, to come here, on private terms; 450 wet salted Western, 70 ℔s., 9c., 6 months; 250 wet salted Southern, 50@60 ℔s., on private terms; 300 wet salted City, 60 ℔s., 8½c., cash; 500 wet salted City, extra, 70 ℔s., 9½c., cash; 12,000 Buenos Ayres, sent to tan on owner's account. The stock on hand of ox and cow hides is 173,400 (same time last year 266.800—year before, [illegible],) and 74 bales cow and buffalo."

HOPS—Have been actively sought after, including new, at 27c.@35c. for poor to strictly prime; and last year's crop at 16c@20c. ℘ ℔.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. WEIXEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—Sales for the week count up considerable—part of which were made up of speculative purchases. Western orders of fair extent, but mostly confined to small parcels only. A few Eastern dealers have been purchasing to some extent at minimum prices. Export demand for heavy, at present, seems confined to Germany. Oak Sole—No demand for light; middle and heavy moderately active. Weekly receipts of Sole Leather about 67,000 sides. Upper in the rough has been somewhat more active eastward, and for prime grades rates have advanced there ½c.@1c. ℘ ℔. Finished stock without animation. Boots and Shoes—Eastern demand good; Western trade lively, but confined to numerous small orders."

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is in pretty good demand, including common, mainly at $1 47½@$1 50 ℘ 310 ℔s. TAR and CRUDE TURPENTINE exhibit no noticeable changes. SPIRITS TURPENTINE has been in fair request at 41c.@42c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been heavy and drooping, sales having been made of 830 bbls., including new Mess, at $19 06¼@$19 20; new Prime, at $14 50; old Mess at $18 87½@ $19; and old Prime at $13 25 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and quiet, at 10c.@10½c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Nothing new in Bacon. Lard is in less demand at steady rates. Sales, 210 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¼c.@13¼c. ℘ ℔. Beef is unchanged. The day's transactions add up 280 bbls., at $9 75@$9 25 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $10@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in request at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 12c.@16c. for Western, ℘ ℔. Cheese is salable and firm at 9c.@11½c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Is in demand at 23c.@23¼c., with sales of 370 bbls., mainly at 23¼c.

FREIGHTS—Rates have been reduced, to-day, and shippers have been rather eager to profit by the change. Hence considerable engagements have been effected. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ℘ ℔.; Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 12d. ℘ bush.; Rosin, 3s. 3d. ℘ 310 ℔s. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@12½d. ℘ bush. For London, Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ℘ bush.; Hops, ¾d.@⅞d. ℘ ℔. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Gray Feather*, 586 tons, to Melbourne, at $11,500; ships *Jas. Littlefield*, 599 tons, (her former charter having been canceled,) and *F. W. Bailey*, 711 tons, on private terms; a bark, 350 tons, to Leghorn, Tobacco, 50s.; a bark, 407 tons, to Glasgow, 13 l., in ship's bags; four other vessels, to British ports, Grain and Flour at current rates; a brig, 300 tons, to Buenos Ayres, Lumber $20 and Measurement 25c. ℘ foot; a bark, to Spanish Main and back, about $1 25 ℘ bbl.; one from St. Mary's River, to a Windward Island, $14; a brig, 250 tons, from Norfolk to Barbadoes, Hhd. Staves, $15; one, 220 tons, from Norfolk to Demarara, $15; one, 2,000 bbls., from Norfolk to a port in the West Indies, $13, and back to New-York, Wood, $4; a schr., 125 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,100.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus [illegible]

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 38 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

CLARKE & WHITE.
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

CHOCOLATE.

Chocolate is healthy, agreeable to the taste and nutritive.

It is used everywhere as a pectoral, as a strengthening agent.

It is acknowledged by every "Medical Institute," and recommended for the benefit of feeble constitutions and sickly persons.

Use "Chocolate Bonbons" for your children, instead of any other "bonbons or candies."

Use "Chocolate" for your
LUNCH.

Every "business man" ought to keep in his desk a tablet of "MENDES' Health Chocolate."

It is used in Paris and in London by all persons whose business does not allow their going home at mid-day, as the most nutritive "lunch," as the most agreeable food.

The best "lunch" is a cake of good "Chocolate" with a roll of bread and a glass of water for beverage.

Make your purchase of
E. MENDES,
Manufacturer of Patented Chocolate,
No. 645 Broadway.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

At a meeting of the Irish-born citizens who are members of the militia of the City of New-York, held at No. 6 Centre-street on the evening of the 6th inst., for the purpose of protesting against the outrage done to their feelings as freemen and citizen soldiery by the action of Major-Gen. Sandford, to do honor to the Prince of Wales, the representative of a Government which has driven themselves from their homes, and which continues to destroy and oppress their kit and kin in the land of their nativity, the following preambles and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We believe it is the duty of the citizens of this republic to aid the struggle of freedom in other lands, as well as the propagation of republican doctrines and the spread of republican principles throughout the globe;

Whereas, It is beneath the dignity of a sovereign people of this great republic, and a stain on their manhood, to pay court in any form to monarchs, or to give public honors to the representatives of a system which they believe to be antagonistic to the great fundamental principles of human liberty;

Whereas, Major-General Sandford has ordered out the First Division to parade in honor of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and whereas the crown of England, to which he is heir, is responsible for the wrongs inflicted upon Ireland—for the banishment and proscription of her people, the destruction of their homes, and the suppression of her ancient nationality. And, whereas, it is no portion of their duty as citizen-soldiers to now exhibit themselves before a scion of the Royal House to which they owe nothing but eternal hostility;

Therefore, be it *Resolved*, That we decline to exhibit ourselves before the Lord Prince of Wales on the 11th inst., or at any other time, in the State of New-York.

Signed on behalf of the meeting.
JOHN HORAN, Chairman.
JAMES WELLIN, Sec'y.

CHILTON ON THE CROTON.—THE DIAPHRAGM FILTER, manufactured by Messrs. McKENZIE & O'HARA, is the kind of Porous Filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone, which constitutes the filtering medium, to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only requires to be reversed, occasionally, to insure its action.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Visit the sources of the Croton River, and observe the dyeing establishments, stable-yards and other causes of impurity, or read *Harper's* for March, on the "Inhabitants of the Croton and other River Waters," and you will not drink it unless filtered. Sold and warranted by McKENZIE & O'HARA, No. 326 4th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is selling Mantels, &c., cheaper than ever. Call and see for yourself. A. KLABER, No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

$10,000 DRY GOODS, OR OTHER good merchandize, suitable for the Western trade, wanted, for which one-fourth cash and three-fourths in first class land in Illinois or Iowa will be given in payment. Apply to
FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO SHIRT BOSOM MAKERS.—STEVENS' Patent Bosom Folder, by which 150 dozen per day can be folded in all sized plaits, from ⅛ inch upward. Price reduced. J. STEVENS, No. 500 8th-av.

APPLES FOR SALE.—PELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN Pippin Apples, warranted perfect, and ready for shipment. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus Post-office, Ulster County, N. Y.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS REMOVED to No. 2 Nassau-st. He will take references, and faithfully attend to any other professional business.
O. BUSHNELL.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN ONE OF THE FIFTH-AVENUE STAGES, on Friday, Oct. 5, in going from corner of 21st-st. to Brooks' and back, or from 21st to 33d st., a gold-band BRACELET. The finder will be suitably rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner, by leaving it at No. 149 Pearl-st., corner of Wall.

WANTED—AN OWNER FOR SOME BOXES OF velvet ribbons, and a piece of lining silk, left without name, at the packing department of Messrs. A. T. STEWART & CO.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin tie for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER,

of
MONDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 8,
WILL CONTAIN
an article, compiled with great care, entitled
REPRESENTATIVE CAMPS,
showing in its true light THIEVERY AS A PROFESSION.

The subjects treated in detail are:

WHAT THE POLICE KNOW AND DO.
THE PROFESSION OF THIEVERY.
REPRESENTATIVE MEN.
CAN A THIEF REFORM?
AFFECTATION OF REFORM.
DO THIEVES GET RICH?
A CATALOGUE OF ROGUES.
HOW THEY SPEND THEIR MONEY.
JEALOUSY OF RIVALS.
BONUS PAID TO OFFICERS.
OFFICIAL COMPLICITY.
SUCCESS OF N. Y. OFFICERS.
WHICH ROGUERY PAYS BEST.
PROFIT AND LOSS.
THE OLD AND NEW POLICE.

The COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER publishes daily, in addition to the LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, articles for the amusement and instruction of the home circle.

PRICE PER ANNUM NINE DOLLARS, IN ADVANCE.

Served by carriers in this City or Brooklyn, or mailed for any length of time at a proportionate rate.

Single copies are always obtainable from the nearest news agents or news boys.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.
BUNCE'S 10 CENT NOVELS.
BUNCE'S 10 CENT NOVELS.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
THE STRANGER'S GRAVE:
THE STRANGER'S GRAVE:
THE STRANGER'S GRAVE:
THE STRANGER'S GRAVE:
BY
BY
HARRY GRATTAN PLUNKET.
HARRY GRATTAN PLUNKET.
PRICE ONLY 10 CENTS.
PRICE ONLY 10 CENTS.
PRICE ONLY 10 CENTS.
PRICE ONLY 10 CENTS.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

THE BURTON LIBRARY.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PURCHASERS.

It is a well known fact, both here and in Europe, that in the dispersion of large and valuable private libraries by auction, such, for instance, as the one now being disposed of in this City, the prices realized have, in the majority of cases, exceeded, and frequently brought full three times as much as even better copies and editions could have been procured at private sale. In view of these facts, J. W. BOUTON & CO. invite the attention of book buyers to their large and valuable stock of English Books, embracing fine and desirable copies (selected by them personally in Europe) of the best authors, both ancient and modern, in all the departments of literature. It will be found particularly full in the Drama and works relating thereto, containing nearly one hundred editions of Shakespeare alone. The attention of enthusiastic purchasers is particularly solicited to our prices, which are plainly marked in each work.

J. W. BOUTON & CO.,
Importers of sterling English Books,
No. 87 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

⁎⁎ Libraries and Public Institutions supplied upon favorable terms as usual. Priced catalogues gratis.

POLITICAL.

UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.

RATIFICATION
OF THE
UNION
ELECTORAL TICKET.
MASS MEETING
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8,
at 7½ o'clock P. M.

"ONE COUNTRY—ONE CONSTITUTION—ONE DESTINY."

The Committee appointed by authority of the great Union Meeting, held at the Cooper Institute, on the 17th day of September last, to adopt such an Electoral Ticket as the crisis and the country demand, in order to present "one common front against the common adversary of National peace, concord and unity," having unanimously agreed upon an Electoral Ticket worthy of the support of every conservative citizen of this State:

INVITE THEIR FELLOW-CITIZENS, without regard to party organizations, who are in favor of preserving the Federal Compact upon the principles and in the spirit in which it was founded, and who are opposed to the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, the candidates of aggressive sectionalism, to convene in MASS MEETING, at the COOPER INSTITUTE, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to receive the Report of the said Committee, and take such action as the occasion demands.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: This is a time of peril to the country. It cannot be denied that without the united effort of the Union Men of this State, there is danger of our Government passing under the dominion of rulers asserting principles at war with the rights and interests of a large section of the country whose citizens will practically have no voice or representation in the Executive branch of the Federal Government under which they are to live—a result calculated to disturb the peaceful relations of the two sections of our country, to retard our prosperity and onward progress as a people, and to endanger the safety and permanency of the Union.

It rests with the Patriotic Conservative men of this State, by an earnest and cordial coöperation on one Electoral Ticket, to avert these evils, to DEFEAT SECTIONALISM and PRESERVE THE UNION, in peace, concord, and fraternity. Let the glad tidings go forth to the whole country that the National men of the Empire State stand together in solid column for the preservation of the Union and the rights of the States.

The following gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting:

Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hon. Fernando Wood, Chas. O'Conor, Hon. Washington Hunt, Hon. Greene C. Bronson, Hon. John Kelly, Hon. John A. Dix, Hon. John Cochran, James S. Thayer, Dr. Isaac H. Merkle, Hon. James Brooks, Hon. John Van Buren, and other distinguished speakers.

The coöperation of all organizations friendly to the cause is earnestly invited.

CHAS. O'CONOR,	SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
S. F BUTTERWORTH,	PETER B. SWEENY,
EDWIN CROSWELL,	DAN'L F. TIEMANN,
HENRY GRINNELL,	JAS. MONROE,
S. L. M. BARLOW,	DANIEL DEVLIN,
WILSON G. HUNT,	ANDREW MOUNT,

CHAS. A. SECOR,
JOSHUA J. HENRY, Chairman.
JEHIAL READ, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1860.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.—Notice is hereby given that the following gentlemen constitute the Committee on Finance:

Charles O'Conor,	Samuel J. Tilden,
Samuel F. Butterworth,	Peter B. Sweeney,
Edwin Croswell,	Daniel F. Tiemann,
Henry Grinnell,	James Monroe,
S. L. M. Barlow,	Daniel Devlin,
Wilson G. Hunt,	M. Solomons,
Thos. Walter,	John T. Agnew,
J. B. Hoover,	Watts Sherman,
Royal Phelps,	Charles A. Secor,
Andrew Mount,	John G. Davis.

The friends of the cause can send subscriptions to meet the general expenses incurred in the defeat of Lincoln and Hamlin to either of the above.
JEHIAL READ, Sec'y. JOSHUA J. HENRY, Ch'n.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH a previous call, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Independent Electors of the XVIth Ward was held at Messrs. Schaffers, No. 91 7th-av., on Friday evening, Oct. 5, 1860, at 8½ P. M., when Mr. EDMUND E. DEAN, of the XVIth Ward, was unanimously chosen candidate for the Ninth Assembly District. Further notice of the next regular meeting of the Independent Electors of the District will be given in the daily journals. Per order of the President,
GEO. SCHAFFER.
C. D. VARLEY, Secretary.

EIGHTH WARD TO THE VAN!—A PUBLIC meeting of the Eighth Ward Lincoln and Hamlin Campaign Club will be held at No. 185 Spring-st., MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Eminent speakers will address the meeting. The Eighth Ward Republican Association, Eighth Ward Wide-Awakes, and Union Wide-Awakes are cordially invited to attend.
WILLIAM TUCKER, President.
JAMES R. GILMOUR, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BROOKLYN WIDE-AWAKES will hold a special meeting at head-quarters, Granada Hall, this MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Republicans of the Ward are invited to attend, and enrol their names.
CHAS. H. KIMBALL, President.
JNO. M. PERRY, Secretary.

MILLINERY.

AT JAMES TUCKER'S,
Nos. 759 and 361 BROADWAY.
NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
FEATHERS! FEATHERS!
BRIDAL SETS! BRIDAL SETS!!
VEILS! VEILS!! VEILS!!!
COIFFURES! COIFFURES!!
AND
TOILET FIXINGS IN ABUNDANCE.
The Marriageable season is perpetual for bridal sets.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND Winter Millinery at wholesale and retail, at lowest cash prices, at Mrs. W. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS

AND
MANTLES!
FALL STYLES NOW READY,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS

AND
SCARFS.
Fall importations now open.
In richness and number, this collection cannot be surpassed.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS

AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
BROCADES, REPS, OTTOMAN, VELOUR, MOIRE, FRANCAIS, &c., &c., &c.
Also at Stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

FULL STOCK NOW OPEN
OF
SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS,
DAMASKS, NAPKINS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.
Also—A splendid assortment of PLAIN and RIBBED BEAVER CLOTH, BLACK, BROWN and GRAY PLUSHES—FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF CURTAIN GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES,
FERGUSON BROTHERS, NO. 351 BROADWAY,
Are now offering at retail their stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines,
DAMASKS, CORNICES,
LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
REPS, WINDOW SHADES, WINDOW HOLLANDS,
&c., at a large reduction in prices.
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
No. 351 Broadway.

SILK ROBES! SILK ROBES!

FROM AUCTION,
Less than half price.
300 7-flounced Black Ground
Silk Breche, Colored Figure.
400 5-flounced Extra Heavy.
250 5 and 7 Flounced Velvet Robes.
200 2-flounced—cheap.
AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

BROCHE SHAWLS FROM AUCTION.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have purchased at recent sales, and will open, on MONDAY,
A full assortment of
BROCHE SHAWLS,
At such remarkably low prices
As to be worthy the attention of all buyers.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

OPERA CLOAKS FOR THE COMING BALL.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open THIS MORNING
SOME VERY BEAUTIFUL OPERA CLOAKS,
Which have been got up with
Special reference to the occasion.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWS,
Will be offered at retail on Monday, Oct. 8.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will be found a good assortment of
HANDSOME CLOAKS FOR PRESENT WEAR.
Also, VELVET CLOAKS and SILK ZOUAVE JACKETS.

1,375 8c. WORKED COLLARS, NEW SHAPE,
850 Needlework Jaconet Banded Collars, 15c., 18c.
1,100 Needlework Collars, new and pretty, 25c., 37c.
1,760 fine Swiss and Cambric, new shape, 50c.
2,000 finer Collars, rich work, at 75c., $1, $1 50.
385 real Guipure Lace, (auction lot,) 15c.
AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
798 fine Needlework sets Collars and Sleeves, 50c., 75c.
460 finer Needlework sets Collars and Sleeves, $1, $1 50.
1,300 fine Worked-edge Dimity Bands, 6c.
2,800 worked Flouncings, (job lot,) 6c., 12½c., 18c.
1,531 Ladies' Muslin Caps, (job lot,) 12c. 18c., 25c.
4,500 gents' Linen Bosoms, (cheapest lot in the City,) 10c. to 25c.
AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
3,800 ladies' Handkerchiefs, (all styles,) 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c.
1,750 ladies' fine Sheer Lawn Handkerchiefs, 10c., 12c.
1,800 ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 15c., 18c., 25c.
2,000 ladies' Linen Hemstitch and and Needlework, 37c., 50c.
7,800 gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, (job lot,) 10c., 12c., 15c., 25c.
890 Silk Lace Veils, 25c., 37c., 50c., 75c., $1.
AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
2,300 pairs best Kid Gloves, (job lot,) from the importer's. All the shades, colors, and sizes—a splendid Glove. Will sell them at 60c. a pair.
5,000 pairs, another lot, will sell at 44c., 50c.
650 pairs Kid Gauntlets, at 63c., 75c.
AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
2,800 pairs ladies' White Merino Hose, 10c.
AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
BARGAINS IN RIBBONS.
5,000 yards rich Silk Trimming Ribbons, 5c.
6,500 yards rich Silk Bonnet Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c.
5,500 yards rich Watered Black Bonnet Ribbons, 8c.
2,500 yards rich Corded-edge Bonnet Ribbons, 12½c.
3,000 yards rich Wide Satin Bonnet Ribbons, 12½c.
2,500 yards rich Wide New Style Bonnet Ribbons, 15c., 18c.
4,500 yards elegant rich Ribbons, reduced to 25c.
750 rich Bonnet-strings, 1¾ yards long, 50c. a pair.
AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
2,500 pieces Fancy Silk Velvets, (for head-dresses,) 25c. a piece.
3,000 pieces Colored and Black Silk Velvets, 25c. a piece.
2,750 yards Velvet Dress Trimmings, 6c., 9c., 12½c.
860 dozen Silk Velvet Dress Buttons, 6c. a dozen.
1,380 dozen Dress Buttons, (a variety of styles,) 4c., 6c., 8c. a dozen.
AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
Straw Bonnets, 12½c., 18c., 25c., 37c.
1,230 new Fall Straw Bonnets, 50c., 63c., 75c.
788 new Fall Straw and Chenette Bonnets, $1, $1 25.
560 ladies' and misses' Riding-hats, (new styles.)
AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
Paris and American Flowers—all the new styles.
1,460 bunches (six sprigs to the bunch) of French Flowers, 37c. per bunch.
2,300 Ruches and Tabs—all styles, cheap.
1,500 bunches Black, White, and Colored Feathers—cheap.
AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
Job lot of Collars and sets from auctions.
3,700 pairs ladies' White Three-thread Hose, 10c.
2,860 pairs ladies' Colored Ribbed Hose, 12½c.
10,000 pairs infants' Heavy English Cotton Hose, 5c.
899 pairs gents' Ribbed Half-hose, 6c.
1,600 pairs gents' Wool Half-hose, 12c.
BARGAINS IN GLOVES.
2,860 pairs ladies' and misses' Silk Gloves, 12½c.
10,000 pairs misses' Colored Cotton Gloves, (all sizes,) 2c.
730 pairs misses' Merino Lined Gloves, 9c.
800 pairs ladies' Merino Gauntlet 15c.
800 pairs Lined Silk Gauntlet Gloves, 31c.
1,200 pairs ladies' fine Lined Silk Gloves, 20c.
500 rich Chenille Shawls, $1 50.
2,500 wide rich Chenille Scarfs, 12c., 18c.
Opening job lots of ladies' Bags and Porte-monnaies, Fancy Hair-pins; Gilt Goods, all styles. Lot of Steel Scissors, 8c. Yankee Notions of all descriptions. Millinery Goods of all kinds.
Job lots from auction at wholesale, less than jobbers' prices.
WM. KINZEY'S,
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 BROADWAY,
CURTAINS AND COVERINGS.
We show this week an entire fresh stock of very beautiful new materials in
SILK AND WOOL
For Curtains and Coverings.

BRUSSELS LACES.

A
Magnificent Assortment Just Received by
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

Application Laces,	Real Shawls,
Point de Aquille Laces,	Real Veils,
Point de Venice Laces,	Real Capes,
Chantilly Flounces,	Real Coiffures,

of the best makes and selected exclusively for the best Retail Trade.

N. B.—A new lot of DOUBLE CAMBRIC SETS, from $1 25 to $3, of the most approved shapes.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 BROADWAY.
The attention of our retail customers is called to our very large stock of new
LACE CURTAINS,
at prices to suit the most economical.

MOURNING GOODS—FALL IMPORTATIONS.—A large and very choice stock at JACKSON'S, No. 551 BROADWAY, consisting in part of Bombazines, Delaines, Henriettas, Maltese, Barpoor, Empress and Camel's Hair Cloths, Ottoman Valours, Ottoman Barpoors, Reps, Dutchess Cloth, Bombazetts, Parisines, &c., Black Silks, heavy corded, and Amuire for deep mourning, very desirable for Cloaks and Basquines, in all widths, from 22 to 42 inches wide; Second Mourning Silks, in the newest styles; Black and Second Mourning Irish and French Poplins; Second Mourning Valours, Ottomans and Valencias, some great novelties; a great variety of goods for traveling and house dresses, several new materials, and great bargains, English Crapes, Crape and Grenadine Veils, Crape and Grenadine Collars and Sleeves, Gloves, Ginghams, Calicoes, Brilliants, &c.; Thibet Shawls, plain, also trimmed with Silk and Crape; Thibets for Shawls, Shepherds' Plaid Shawls, &c; Bombazine, Cloth and Silk Cloaks; also, Bonnets for Deep and Second Mourning, &c., &c.
OBSERVE, W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—ALSO, English, French and German hosiery, ladies' and misses' undergarments, children's gloves and hosiery, all sizes and kinds; gaiters and mittens in great variety; children's skirts and corsets made to order; Saxony yarns, all colors; best French kid gloves, 85 cents. Also, Alexandre's celebrated gloves, fancy stitched, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, east side.

DRY GOODS.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

FALL AND WINTER DESIGNS,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY. ALSO,
LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES
and
LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS.

Fall importations of
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLINS and
VESTIBULE LACE,
Now open at retail.
All these goods will be found much under the market prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, &c., &c.,
AT LOW PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS! MORE OF THEM!

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.
GREAT AND SURPRISING REDUCTION
IN RICH DRESS GOODS.
None invited but those who can appreciate
A GREAT SACRIFICE.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
are offering
many styles of
RICH DRESS GOODS
At one-half the cost of importation.
For instance,
RICH OTTOMAN VELOURS at 75 cents,
invoice cost $1 25.
RICH FIGURED AND STRIPE BAYADERE SILKS,
At $1; invoice cost $1.50.
RICH FALL SILKS, NEW STYLES,
At 5s. 6d.; invoice cost $1.
NEW PARISIAN SILKS, GLACE,
At 56 cents per yard.
RICH FRENCH POPLINS, at 50 cents;
Invoice Cost, $1 per yard.
We would also invite
HOUSEKEEPERS
To an extensive assortment of
ROSE AND WHITNEY BLANKETS,
At $3 per pair; cost $5.
EXAMINE THE GOODS,
COMPARE THE PRICES
AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.
No. 301 Grand-st.

GREAT BARGAINS.

IN
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, OCT. 8,
A large lot of
VALENCIENNES EDGINGS, at 1s. per yard.
MALTESE LACE, various widths, at 75 cents per yard and upwards—greatly below their value.
POINT APPLIQUE LACE, by the yard.
COLLARS AND SETS,
THREAD LACE VEILS,
BARBES,
COIFFURES, &c.
500 French Embroidered Handkerchiefs at $1 each.
500 French Embroidered Linen Breakfast Sets, white and colored, at $1 50 per set.
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

GREAT ATTRACTION.

NEW SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
Purchased at the
LARGE AUCTION SALE
Last week,
Will be Exhibited on
MONDAY, OCT. 8,
At
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
At very low prices.
ALSO,
An Invoice of
WATERED SILKS,
Beautiful Colors.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

MOURNING DERARTMENT.

A Full Assortment
Of all kinds of
MOURNING GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENT
AND WINTER WEAR.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

DRESS GOODS.

A large and choice assortment of
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
REPS,
POPLINS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
CASHMERES,
DE LAINES, &c.
Will be Exhibited on
MONDAY, OCT. 8.
At
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

CLOAKS.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will Open on
MONDAY, OCT. 8,
A variety of
NEW AND CHOICE NOVELTIES IN
CLOAKS.
Also,
WINTER SHAWLS,
Great Bargains.
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

SILKS. VELOURS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS wish to call special attention to their splendid assortment of
SILKS IN FIGURES, PLAIDS, SRTIPES AND PLAIN COLORS.
VELOURS, OTTOMANS, in PLAIN COLORS, and with EMBROIDERED FIGURES.
REAL IRISH POPLINS exceedingly rich in effect.
PRINTED MERINOS, in new designs.
PRINTED DE LAINES in BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS, at less than any former season.
Various new materials for Dresses.
ALSO,
an immense stock of
RIBBONS, in new styles and choice colors.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS,

FROM THE
GREAT AUCTION SALES OF LAST WEEK,
Will be opened at retail on Oct. 8, viz.:
200 SILK AND VELVET ROBES,
Entirely new styles, at about half their actual value.
500 PIECES NEW FANCY SILKS,
Latest styles, from 62½c. to $1 25 per yard, worth from 80c. to $1 75.
700 NEW FALL SHAWLS,
Various styles, very desirable, at less than cost of importation.
630 PIECES POPLINS AND OTTOMAN CLOTHS,
New designs, greatly under cost of importation.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway, New-York.

RICH DRESS SILKS

FROM AUCTION,
AT HALF PRICE,
200 Pieces Rich Silks at 75 cents per yard,
Worth $1 25,
200 Pieces Superior Quality at $1 per yard,
Worth $1 50.
AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

ARAB CLOAKS..................FIVE DOLLARS.
ARAB CLOAKS..................$5 50
ARAB CLOAKS..................6 00
ARAB CLOAKS..................6 50
ARAB CLOAKS..................7 00

We invite special attention to our present superb stock of Cloaks, embracing every novelty introduced this season.

Ladies, please call and examine our garments before purchasing.

W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 BROADWAY.
REDUCED PRICES
In our House-keeping Department.
We shall offer at retail this week great bargains in
NAPKINS, TOWELS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
DOYLIES and
LINEN SHEETINGS,
worthy the attention of all those desiring to purchase
CHEAP LINENS.

DRY GOODS.

BALL AND EVENING DRESSES,

AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
JUST RECEIVED,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH SILKS and PARISIAN FABRICS,
SUITABLE
FOR EVENING DRESSES.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are now offering at retail
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
FRENCH
CASHMERE SHAWLS,
Both Square and Long.
Also,
GREAT NOVELTIES
in
STRIPED SHAWLS.
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

DOMESTICS AT LOW PRICES.

AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.
BLEACHED and BROWN SHEETINGS, CANTON FLANNELS, DRILLINGS, GINGHAMS, CHECKS, DENIMS, &c., &c.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail on Monday, Oct. 8, a very large and atractive stock of
NEW FALL GOODS,
At less than regular prices,
VIZ.:
SILK ROBES, VELVET ROBES, SILKS BY THE YARD,
DRESS GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
MOURNING GOODS,
SHAWLS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS,
VESTINGS, &c.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway,
Are now offering at retail their Fall importations of
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
And would call the particular attention of parties furnishing to their splendid display of
NEW STYLES AND NEW IMPORTATIONS,
BROCATELLES, SATINS AND SATIN DELAINES,
TAPESTRIES, TAMBOURETS, PLUSHES, REPS, LASTINGS,
HANDSOME STRIPED COTTON
AND WORSTED DAMASK,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.
With an unusually large stock of
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES AND MUSLINS,
AND GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.

S. & H. are prepared to execute, at extremely low prices, every style of curtain work, upholstering and decorating, in the elegant and substantial style for which they are celebrated.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!

AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Also, several invoices of RICH SILKS,
For CARRIAGE, PROMENADE or EVENING WEAR.
N. B.—The FIGURED BLACK SILKS,
At $1 per Yard,
ARE CERTAINLY THE GREATEST BARGAINS
OF THE SEASON.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE.

FROM AUCTION,
FRENCH MERINOS 6s., WORTH 10s.
VARIOUS OTHER DRESS GOODS, CHEAP.
Also, BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c.
And all other Fall and Winter Goods,
FAR BELOW THE COST OF PRODUCTION.
C. G. HOOK.

LACE CURTAINS! LACE CURTAINS!

A JOB LOT JUST RECEIVED,
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES,
WILL BE OPENED THIS MORNING
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY.
No. 473 BROADWAY.

WORSTEDS,

WORSTEDS,
TINSEL ZEPHYR,
DOUBLE ZEPHYR,
SINGLE ZEPHYR,
SPLIT ZEPHYR,
SHETLAND WOOL,
with a full assortment of Embroidery Articles.
WOOLEN YARNS.
White, Black, Blue, Scarlet, Scarlet and Blue, Clouded Drabs, Dark Blue, Slates, in complete variety.
WOOLEN GOODS.
Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods, Gaiters, Jackets, Sleeves, Mittens, Comforters, all prices and qualities.
Also, every description of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SMALL WARES.
Brushes, Buttons, Braids, Bobbins, Combs, Corsets, Belts, Bindings, Girdles, Galloons, Hooks and Eyes, Lacets, Emeries, Needles, Pins, Skirts, Sewing Silks, Spool Cottons, Suspenders, Scissors, Trimmings, Thimbles, Tapes, Threads, Whalebones, Watch Guards, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash by
NEILLY & GLASSFORD,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers,
Nos. 22 and 24 Church-st.,
Between Vesey and Barclay sts.,
New-York.

LADIES BALMORAL BOOTS.

These excellent, durable, neat, elegant, healthy Fall and Winter articles can now be obtained at CANTRELL'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR CHILDREN.—CANTRELL has a full supply of "feet-covering" for the young, from the misses' "dancing slippers" to the "patent leather" of Young America.

FRENCH CALF-SKIN BOOTS.—Gentlemen experience no difficulty in making their selections of promenade and dress boots at CANTRELL'S. His assortment is very large, embracing an immense variety.

PRICES.—CANTRELL sells cheaper and better boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers than any other dealer in town.

LOCALITY.—CANTRELL'S is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., convenient of access to the residents of the "West End," and the sojourners at all the fashionable hotels.

R. H. MACY

Is now opening his Fall importations of Ladies' Fine French KID GLOVES, all sizes, all colors, best quality, 63 cents a pair.
Full stock of fine Laces and Embroideries.
Full stock of elegant Ribbons and fine French Flowers.
FULL STOCK OF FALL HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS, FLANNEL, &c.
Full stock of Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
FULL STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING.
FULL STOCK OF YANKEE NOTIONS.
Ladies are always certain to find with us a full assortment of the above goods at the lowest prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

DAMAGED BLANKETS, WHITE AND Colored Flannels, Broadcloths, Prints, Muslins, Plaids, Merinoes, Linens, Damasks, Table Cloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

INFIDEL CONVENTION OF 1860.—THE Infidel Association of America will hold its next annual Convention, commencing SUNDAY, Oct. 7, in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, at 10 o'clock A. M. The public are invited to attend. Per order,
HORACE SEAVER, President.
S. M. BECKETT, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMER'S CLUB—Meet at its rooms in the Cooper Union THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock (noon.) The subjects are—*Barns Struck by Lightning. What Preventive for Corn Insects. The United States Crop.* Admission free to all.
HENRY MEIGS, Secretary.

AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY will hold its regular monthly meeting at Room No. 19 Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Meeting public.
JOHN W. DRAPER, LL.D., President.
CHAS. WAGER HULL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK MARINE SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 8th inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M., at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.
JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting in the rooms, TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 9. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Essay by P. HARWOOD VERNON, Esq., of New-York. Subject: *The Golden Mean.*
L. H. HOLMES, Chairman, &c.

THE MONTHLY CONCERT FOR PRAYER for the enslaved will be held in the Church of the Puritans (corner of 15th-st., and Union-square,) THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

HOTELS.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL, "The Mansion House," Little Silver, with stabling, barn, out-houses, furniture, &c., and about four acres of land. For particulars apply on the premises. Access by Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, foot of Robinson-st.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL—BROADWAY AND EIGHTH-STREET, NEW-YORK—Conducted on the European plan. Elegant suites of apartments, $1 50 per day; $6 to $10 per week; single rooms, 50 cents; $2 50 to $5 per week. Gas and all the modern improvements.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A young married lady during the Winter months, in a private family where there are no other boarders, and where she can have the comforts of a home. Distance not over 25 miles from the City. Address, stating location, accommodation, terms, &c., to G. J. D., Station D, New-York Post-office. Reference given.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANÇAISE DE Paris, élève du Conservatoire, [illegible] désire trouver une famille [illegible] donner de leçons sur le piano ou de chant [illegible] la langue Française, en échange de boarding. Elle peut donner des renseignemens les plus unexceptionable. Elle ne désire entrer que dans une famille bien respectable. S'addresser chez Mons. S. URSO, 542 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING below 14th-st., a little west of Broadway, [illegible] well-furnished room, supplied with gas, [illegible] water, furnace, register, &c., on second floor, [illegible] single gentleman. No other boarders taken. Satisfactory references required. Address, with name, [illegible] Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, residing at No. 154 East 34th-st., between [illegible] avs., will let, with board, a well-furnished front parlor to a gentleman and wife without children, or to one or two single gentlemen. House first-class, brown-stone, and convenient in every respect. Good references will be required and given.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN board in a private family in New-York or Brooklyn, where she would give lessons in music as an equivalent, or partially so. Unquestionable references given and required. Address R. P. W., Box No. [illegible] General Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING.—THE FRONT PART OF A SECOND story to let to a gentleman and his wife, with board. Price, if furnished, $16 per week; if unfurnished, [illegible]. Address No. 60 East 26th-st.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF SPACIOUS ROOMS on second floor, furnished or unfurnished; also, single rooms, with private table, or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, a very desirable location.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM ON THIRD floor to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 13 Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARTY OF SINGLE gentlemen, wishing to occupy two very handsome rooms, (on same floor,) well furnished, and at moderate prices, can hear of such on addressing a note, with references, to Mrs. SMITH, Box No. 161 *Times* Office. Bath in the house.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can obtain a pleasant room and board in a private family, 8 minutes' walk from South or Hamilton av. ferries, by applying at No. [illegible] st., near Clinton. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, with hall bedroom attached, to let, with board, to a gentleman and lady, or single gentleman, within four minutes' walk of South or Wall-st. Ferries. Inquire at No. 206 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two ladies can obtain board in a private family within a block of the cars; no other boarders. Apply at No. 311 Gold-st. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, may find board with handsomely-furnished rooms, by applying at No. 102 Henry-st. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, of quiet and unexceptionable habits, desires one or two neatly furnished rooms and full board with a genteel and strictly private family. Will pay liberally and punctually for suitable accommodations. A Scotch family preferred. Address T. W. O., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A WIDOW LADY HAVING MORE room than she requires, would let a back room on the first floor, neatly furnished, suitable for two gentlemen, in a genteel, quiet house; delightful location; the highest reference given. For further particulars inquire at No. 275 West 23d-st.

BOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Very desirable rooms, with first-class board, can be had in a fine house centrally located, near Broadway. Unexceptionable reference required. A note, with name and address, to F. M., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, will receive attention.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF 2D-av., between 4th and 14th sts., by a gentleman and wife, and an infant three months old; privilege of bath required, and gas and fire to be supplied. Terms not to exceed $40 per month. Address BOARD, Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO RENT—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, to gentlemen only, with or without partial board; house contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated. No. 150 West [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of reference given and required.

NO. 2 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET, opposite Madison-park and Worth Monument.—A fine suite of rooms to rent on the second and third floors, at the Madison Park House; private tables furnished, if preferred; best of reference required.

BOARD WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED room, with partial board, west of Broadway and above 8th-st., by a single gentleman. Address, stating terms, Box No. 1,423 Post-office.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let to a single gentleman, with gas, bath, &c., in 13th-st., near 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. [illegible] East 13th-st.

TO LET—TWO MEDIUM-SIZED ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN, with partial board, in a small family; bathroom on same floor. Location, No. 21 West [illegible]-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MAN A FURNISHED room, without board, in Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. Address, stating terms, GEORGE, Box 138 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN CLINTON-PLACE.—A PLEASANT suite of rooms for a gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,200 A YEAR MADE BY ANY ONE at cutting Stencil Work. Large and small steel dies, whole letters, two alphabets, figures and border tools, with sixteen chisels and gouges for large work, with a quantity of stock sufficient to retail for $100. Square, compass, finishing plate, polishing brush, framer, shears, smoothing-stones, die-case, curve pattern, sample designs, hammer and block, with recipe for indelible ink and mercantile stencil ink; all necessary instructions for cutting stencil frames, making stencil brushes, and in short, the whole system of carrying on the stencil business at wholesale, with sufficient stock and tools of every description, warranted perfect, or exchanged at any time free for new. This whole outfit, entire and complete, is furnished for $10. Dies all patented.

The American Stencil Tool Works, at Springfield, Vermont, have a cash fund of $20,000 invested exclusively in the manufacture of Stencil Tools, having the largest and most valuable water-power in the State, with a wheel of 75-horse power, affording customers infinite advantages.

Samples and particulars free. Address A. J. FULLAM, (Patentee and Proprietor,) No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Boston; No. 212 Broadway, New-York; or Springfield, Vermont.

AGENCY WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING time and means at his command more than his present business requires, would like to negotiate for the agency of some wholesale establishment; would attend to purchasing supplies, disposing of goods, or any other business that might be committed to him. Advances in cash and credit can be furnished if necessary, and the best of references given and required. Address, for one week, R., Box No. 3,376 New-York Post-office.

LITERARY.—THE PROPRIETORS OF A WELL established weekly paper, with an extensive circulation and good advertising patronage, which is increasing rapidly, would like to sell one half interest to a gentleman acquainted with the business, and who would be willing to devote all his time to the business affairs of the paper. None but persons of responsibility need apply. Address J. L. MARCY, New-York Post-office.

EXCELLENT BUSINESS CHANCE.—FOR sale a medicine, perfumery and fancy store, in a splendid thoroughfare. The lease of the building is worth a good bonus, which will be transferred free. Apply on the premises, No. 22 Exchange-place, Jersey City, near the ferry. Any party, with a small capital, should not let this go unnoticed.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER CAN command a good Western commission business, and is anxious to connect himself with a party willing to furnish a moderate amount of capital. Unexceptionable references will be given. Address C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LAWYER, FAMILIAR WITH the practice, of industrious habits, and possessing a large commercial City acquaintance, is desirous of forming a copartnership with a lawyer already established in business in this City. Address PRACTICE, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE LOW, A LIGHT, pleasant, profitable manufacturing business, well established and requiring only a small capital. Satisfactory reasons for selling and all other information given by addressing A., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.

WILLIAM HEERDT.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large and extensive stock on hand.

AT THE EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre, elegant chamber suites of this celebrated furniture, in all styles, designs and colors, from $25 and upwards. Selling at reduced prices during October, wardrobes, mattresses, &c.

AT GREAT BARGAINS.—COTTAGE AND Children's Bedsteads, Cribs, &c., selling very low. The best spring mattresses in use, invalid beds and lounges, spring beds of various kinds, hair and other mattresses, good and cheap, at WALKER'S manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—FIRST-CLASS IN various styles and colors. Also grained and ornamented. Warranted superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c.
J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 652 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also, Mattresses and Paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURNITURE for $25, in all colors—warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamented, at FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

LECTURES.

DE CORDOVA'S

ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES
AT CLINTON HALL.

M. DE CORDOVA having been requested by numerous friends to include a serious subject in his series of lectures for the present season, begs to announce the following course:

1. A Humorous Poem on *Broadway*—TUESDAD, Oct. 16, inst.
2. A Serious Essay on *The Present Condition of Jews in Civilized Countries*—TUESDAY, 23d inst.
3. A Humorous Lecture on *Commerce in a Highly Unbusiness-like Point of View*—TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1860.

Tickets to the course $1; single admission 50 cents.
The lectures will commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Ten Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers New York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Linda di Chamonix.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—King Lear.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Aileen Aroon.

WINTER GARDEN—Guy Mannering.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Playing with Fire.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Fire and the Plague of London—My Son Diana.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Fast Women of the Modern Day—Asphodel.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Joseph and his Brethren.

PALACE GARDENS—Acting Dissolving Views.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Northern Light*, the delay in the arrival of which had begun to cause some apprehensions as to her safety, reached this port last night. She brings no mails, passengers or treasure from California,—the *John L. Stephens*, the steamer on the Pacific side, having failed to reach Panama up to the 30th ult., the day on which the *Northern Light* left Aspinwall. The detention of the *Stephens*, which is known to have left San Francisco on the regular day, is supposed to have been caused by some accident to her machinery in a gale. She has but one engine, the disabling of which would cause a serious delay. The *Northern Light* brings highly interesting intelligence from Central and South America.

Two revolutions—one of which, however, can hardly be called more than a rebellion—are now in progress in New-Granada. The last one broke out a few days before the sailing of the *Northern Light*, at Panama. For the preceding few weeks the Intendente of the State had been forcibly recruiting for the service against the Revolutionists under Mosquera and Nieto, and the black population found reason to complain that great injustice was done them in the impressment. Finally hundreds of them fled from the city and took refuge in the bush, when a large party of them organized, and procuring arms and ammunition, waited an opportunity to attack the city. On the 27th of September they commenced an attack, and would probably have gained possession of the city, had not a force of British marines been landed. This coming to the knowledge of the blacks, they desisted and withdrew, but with the determination to renew operations on the first opportunity. Meantime, however, our correspondent informs us that arrangements have been made for a joint occupation by the British and American naval forces, for the protection of their respective interests, with the consent of the Intendente. This will probably have the effect of putting a stop to any further belligerent demonstrations at Panama. The reports relative to the progress of the revolution in the interior are somewhat confused, though appearances seem to indicate the ultimate defeat of the revolutionists. Latest accounts from Mosquera represent him to be surrounded by the Government forces, while at Santa Marta the revolutionary forces had been repulsed after several days' fighting. The election for President took place on the 16th, and though the general result was not known, the returns received indicated the election of Gen. Herran, in which case it is difficult to see how the revolution can continue.

From Costa Rica we learn of the return of President Mora, who, with his suite, had reached Punta Arenas, and had been received with every demonstration of delight by the inhabitants. Two days before his arrival, in anticipation of that event, the people had seized the Government arms and deposed all the officers of Montealegre. On Mora's arrival, preparations were immediately made for the effectual defence of the place, in case any effort should be made to stay the progress of the new revolution. No doubt seemed to be entertained that Mora would again gain possession of the whole country in a short time. He had issued a proclamation to the Costa Ricans, in which he enumerated their wrongs and called upon them to redress them.

From the South American States there is nothing of special importance. There was very little change in the position of affairs in Ecuador. Gen. Flores still remained near Guayaquil on the 24th of September, but had made no attack. Castilla was reported to be about to send 2,000 men to the aid of Franco. Buenaventura was still in the hands of the revolutionists, and the war-steamer *Clio* had sailed from Tumaco to attack the place.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from Havre and Southampton on the 26th ult., arrived at this port on Saturday night. Her advices have been anticipated by the arrival of the *City of Baltimore* off Cape Race; but we obtain from our European files most interesting details of the late important events that have occurred in Italy. The breach between Garibaldi and the Count de Cavour appears to be widening, and is viewed with grief and consternation by Italy's best friends. The quarrel, indeed, amounts to an open rupture; and whether Garibaldi has or has not demanded from the King the dismissal of his Minister as a *sine quâ non*, it is very certain that the two men will not act in concert or in concord. One or other will have to disappear from the political arena. Garibaldi's letter, avowing his animosity towards Cavour, almost amounts to an insult, especially since its publication, by the Dictator's orders, in the *Official Gazette* of Naples. Alluding to the annexation of Nice to France, he says that he will "never reconcile himself with men who have humiliated the national dignity and sold an Italian Province." Some interesting particulars are received of the battle of Castelfidardo, near Ancona. The Sardinian loss amounted to 1,000 men in killed and wounded. The final struggle with Lamoriciere will take place in Ancona, and we may daily expect to hear that the assault has been made. The Pope, it is now said, will not quit the Vatican, feeling confidence in the protection of the French troops under Gen. Guyon. Garibaldi seems to take every opportunity to announce publicly that he will only proclaim the Kingdom of Italy from Rome. He has done so again in a proclamation to the people of Palermo.

The steamship *Adriatic*, Capt. J. J. Comstock, left this port on Saturday for Havre, *viâ* Southampton, with 240 passengers and $675,000 in specie. The screw-steamer *Edinburgh*, Capt. Kennedy, took her departure at the same hour, with 213 passengers and $17,648 in specie, a large portion in silver—making the total shipments $692,648.

The Prince of Wales left Washington on Saturday forenoon and arrived at Richmond in the evening. He was received by a large crowd, who, unrestrained by either police or military, pressed upon him in the most unceremonious manner. Yesterday forenoon he attended divine service at St. Paul's Church, which was densely thronged. In the afternoon he visited the Capitol and made the acquaintance of Gov. Letcher, and subsequently drove into the suburbs and inspected a plantation. His progress almost everywhere was impeded by unmannerly crowds, who insisted upon intruding themselves in a style which must have given his Highness a very poor opinion of the manners of the F. F. V.'s.

Yesterday afternoon Hester Finley, an Irishwoman, risiding in First-avenue, was murdered by her husband, Daniel Finley, while she was visiting an acquaintance at the tenement house No. 199 East Fourteenth-street. The difficulty resulted from the neglect of the woman to stay at home and prepare her husband's dinner, and both the parties were somewhat intoxicated when the occurrence transpired. The murder was perpetrated by means of a pocket-knife, the blade of which penetrated the woman's heart, and produced her death almost instantly. Finley attempted to escape as soon as he had committed the crime, but he was pursued and arrested by a woman.

Rev. Dr. Thompson, at the Broadway Tabernacle last evening, preached an interesting sermon on Foreign Missions, before a large congregation, in the course of which he denounced Pro-Slavery Christianity in good set terms, and told how the work of the missionaries abroad is interfered with by the slave-traders.

The Eighth Anniversary of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes was signalized, yesterday, by an historical sermon from the pastor, Rev. Thos. H. Gallaudet, who gave some interesting statistics of the progress of the church. The Right Rev. Bishop of Western New-York, W. H. Delancy, D. D., participated in the morning and evening services.

The annual Convention of the "Infidel Association of America" was held in this City yesterday, Mr. Seaver, of Boston, presiding. The principal speakers were Orson S. Murray, of Ohio; Mr. Curtis, of Philadelphia; Joseph Treat, of Ohio; Mr. Mendum, of Boston, and Mrs. Rose, of this City. The attendance was small. The sessions of the Convention continue to-day at the City Assembly Rooms.

The Artisans' Bank matter was again before Justice Leonard at Chambers of the Supreme Court on Saturday, but no Receiver was appointed. Mr. Byrne, attorney in the first proceeding, withdrew his application for a Receiver, and obtained an adjournment of the injunction order until Saturday next. Judge Cowles consented to an adjournment of his application for injunction and Receiver until Wednesday next. In the Supreme Court, at Special Term, Justice Hoffman decided in the case of Dunham *vs.* Sherman, that in the execution of a commission, solicitors' fees were not taxable in the bill of costs; and, further, that in all cases in the Courts of this State, where witnesses were examined in a foreign State, their fees must be taxed by the statutes of New-York, unless explicit proofs are given that they had been paid by the laws of the State where the examination was had.

There was less excitement in Stocks on Saturday, and some reaction from the sudden jump in prices on Friday; Central 89, Erie 38¼. The market for money also steady. Foreign Exchange irregular.

The demand for Flour and Wheat was active, mainly from shippers, who were encouraged to purchase freely by a reduction in rates of freight. Prices of desirable lots were firmer. Corn was in light supply and good request, partly on speculation, at rates indicative of a slight improvement. The reports of serious damage to the Cotton and Sugar crops, resulting from the severe storm at the South this week, occasioned a very brisk inquiry, principally speculative, for each commodity in this market, and prices of Cotton advanced ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb., while those of Sugar also closed higher. Rice was more sought after, chiefly for export, at full quotations. The transactions in Provisions, Whisky, Hay, Tallow, Coffee, Metals and Molasses were restricted. The Freight engagements were more extensive. There were 469 vessels of all classes in port.

The Fusion Movement.

A mass meeting is to be held this evening at the Cooper Institute to ratify the Fusion electoral ticket. It will be large and enthusiastic,—for instead of being addressed to the members of any one political party, it invites all of every party who are opposed to the election of a President by the American people, and in favor of throwing the election into the House of Representatives.

We may, perhaps, be excused, considering the importance of the occasion, for directing the attention of our readers to the speech which we publish this morning, in which the scope, the real character and the probable results of this Fusion movement, if it should prove successful, are discussed: The authors of this formidable Coalition professedly resort to it, as the only means of saving the country from the commotion and anarchy which they fear will follow the election of Mr. Lincoln. In the speech referred to, Mr. Raymond states his reasons for believing that there is infinitely greater reason to apprehend a dissolution of the Union if the Fusionists succeed in throwing the election into the House, than if a President should be elected by the popular vote.

This point is certainly worthy of a careful and candid examination by every one who shares the apprehensions of danger from the election of Lincoln, and who is disposed on that account to join this great coalition against him. It seems to be quite certain that if the election goes to the House the contest will be waged with intense bitterness and passion,—that Mr. Lincoln, lacking only two States, will stand a much better chance of an election than any other candidate; that *two members*, by changing their votes, could give him the Presidency, and that this is very likely to be the way in which the contest in the House would terminate. If Mr. Lincoln is to be elected, it would certainly seem to be much better that he should be elected by the People, voting through the Electoral Colleges, than by the House of Representatives, voting by States.

The speech is devoted entirely to the consideration of this topic. Neither Slavery nor any of the subjects connected with it in the general discussions of this canvass, are introduced. It may be well for those who intend to take part in the proceedings of this evening, *to* see in advance ome of the objections which lie against the course they are urged to take.

The Elections To-morrow.

A very general and profound interest is felt in the State elections which take place to-morrow, especially those in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The result in these States will have a very decided effect on the sentiment of the public and the action of parties concerning the Presidential contest in November. The October election in Pennsylvania is always regarded as an indication of the succeeding contest, and although it has not always proved to be accurate, yet it generally affords a very good basis for estimating the result in November.

We publish this morning full and late advices from both Pennsylvania and Ohio. They come from intelligent and candid sources, and in our judgment are entitled to confidence. They assure us that both States are reasonably certain to elect the Republican candidates, by very decided majorities. Ohio is set down at 15,000, and Pennsylvania is expected to give Curtin from 5,000 to 8,000 majority. If he is elected at all against the combined vote of the three parties who support Foster, the vote of the State will be regarded as absolutely certain for Lincoln in November.

Elections take place to-morrow also in Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota. Less interest is felt in them, partly because they are less important, and partly because there is very little doubt of the result in each.

The Union Sentiment.—We are gratified to witness the vigor with which the Bell and Everett and Douglas parties South press upon their adversaries of the Breckinridge school the charge of disunion, and demand a categorical response to it. This fact shows at least, that the union feeling is predominant, and that the spirit of disunion is exceptional. This is true even in Georgia, while all the Slave-States north of it are firm in their attachment to the Union. In view of this highly gratifying state of things in the Southern States, it is surprising that the President's organ gives unmistakable evidence of its sympathies with the disunionists. That journal published, a few days ago, the latest disunion manifesto of Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, with the faintest possible expression of its dissent from some portions of it. The official organ omits to inform us whether Mr. Keitt falls below or goes beyond its ideal of a true disunionist. But the South Carolinian talks of nothing but disunion, and the organ only declares that it cannot indorse all that he says, while commending the letter to the attention of its readers.

Whitewashing by the City Judge.

The business of whitewashing all debtors who either cannot or do not choose to pay their debts, has been reduced to the level of an exact science by Judge Russell, acting in conjunction with a firm of solicitors named Cook & Co., through the mediumship of a Mr. Shafer, Judge Russell's private partner.

Let it not be thought that we desire for a moment to cast suspicion on the unsullied white of Judge Russell's ermine, to slur the honest zeal of Cook, or to question the perfect and pure disinterestedness of Mr. Shafer's representations. Our object is the very reverse of all this; we wish to call attention to benevolence which might otherwise pass unsung.

The City Judge, as is not so generally known as it should be among honest creditors, has the power of granting a discharge from their debts to all insolvents who appear before him, either in custody or on judgment, provided they can show the consent to such discharge of creditors representing two-thirds of the entire indebtedness. Here is a little gold mine, or rather a very big one, it will be seen at once, and this "placer" has been worked to enormous profit.

Let us suppose the case of a profligate or fraudulent debtor, owing two or three thousand dollars to honest creditors, who know him to possess the means of payment, or desire to punish him for the false representations on which he obtained their trust. Judgment is obtained against him and the man is seized; he is sent to Eldridge-street Prison, and that is the first step towards his release.

Locked up there, one of the ready turnkeys will not fail to advise him to trust his case to Cook & Co., who are the legal practitioners most largely engaged in this business. The man then finds out that he owes about ten thousand dollars to some gentleman named Jones or Brown, or some two gentlemen named Robinson and Jenkins:—whereupon the second step towards liberation has been taken.

Finally the debtor is brought up on *habeas corpus* before Russell, Messrs. Cook & Co. having first had an interview with Shafer. Notice of the case has been published in a "daily paper," as required by law, so that if the honest creditors are not there, "they have no one to blame but themselves," as the prisoner's counsel will by no means fail to eloquently remark. Taking into account, however, that the daily paper in question does not sell one copy of its issue north of Mason and Dixon's line, the honest creditors in the case are not so much to be blamed.

But the benevolent Brown, Jones and Robinson are there, their faces bearing a most suspicious resemblance to the straw-bail men of the Tombs. They aver that the prisoner, a judgment debtor, owes them a sum for lands sold to him a year since out in Dacotah Territory, of more than two-thirds the entire amount for which he is held. They prove this by showing a detainer on him for ten, twenty or fifty thousand dollars, and a cognovit which he has given them for the debt. This forms the third and last step, and the prisoner becomes free and clear of debt, spotless and whitewashed under Judge Russell's luminous and prompt decision! He may go snap his fingers in the face of the honest creditors whom he has swindled, and will of course remain in duty bound both to pay and pray for the benevolent Messrs. Jones, Brown, Robinson and Jenkins, who so generously and ungrudgingly resigned themselves to their heavy losses.

Of such cases we learn that more than *three hundred* are brought before Judge Russell in the course of each year, and in no single case so brought before him has he refused to apply the whitewashing brush to the applicant, from which it is but fair to presume that no fraudulent or dishonest debtors ever resort to this machinery. Of course there are fees attached to such proceedings, fees to the Judge, and to the Judge's partner, and to the prisoner's counsel, and fees all round. Perhaps, even it may be the contemplation of these "little perquisidges," as Sarey Gamp would say, which makes one of the Democratic candidates for the office of City Judge declare himself willing to pay for the office "any amount which the President chooses to draw upon him for."

The Artisans' Bank.

It will be seen from our law-reports that no Receiver has yet been appointed by the Supreme Court in the case of the Artisans' Bank; and from the course which the proceedings have taken, it must be evident that certain of the Directors in that institution now entertain a desire to retrace their steps, deny the hitherto conceded insolvency of their concern, and thus withdraw its affairs from that rigid and honest investigation with which it is threatened by Judge Leonard.

How are we to account for this sudden and total change in the views of the directing managers? Do they think bankruptcy a toy to be played with—a glove to be drawn on or off, at pleasure? Or is it because these directors have failed to control the Court in its appointment of a Receiver to wind up their affairs, that we now find them so anxious to shun, at any cost, that examination which last Tuesday morning they seemed to court with every indication of relief and confidence? In one word, is it not because Judge Leonard has very properly refused to appoint Mr. Benjamin F. Camp to the office of Receiver, that we now find the Managers of the Artisans' Bank so zealously striving to retrace their steps and withdraw their accounts from legal notice?

It is notorious that when the Clearing-house Committee, some weeks ago, made such a partial examination as they were allowed to make of the accounts and books of the bank, a deficit of fifty thousand dollars was found to exist in suspicious proximity to the time of Mr. Platt's appointment to the office of Chamberlain. This deficit the bank officers wholly refused either to explain or attempt to explain, going so far as to withdraw from the Clearing-house rather than submit their accounts a second time to a more thorough and rigid examination on this point by the same Committee.

Now the step of withdrawing from the Clearing-house was one of immense financial injury, at the best, and of positive ruin, as things have since turned out, in the case under review. Such a step acute business men and shrewd operators would not be likely to take without sufficient motive; and the only motive conceivable, of sufficient importance to justify such a disastrous policy, must be looked for in the desire of the directing managers to avoid an exposure of those "political debts" of which the Clearing-house Committee made report.

The pretext assigned by Mayor Wood for the appointment of Mr. Platt to the Chamberlaincy, was, evidently, and on its face, in the very broadest sense, "a false and fraudulent pretence." That pretext was the non-payment of interest on the City funds by the Bank of previous deposit; but we have yet to learn, either that the Artisans' Bank paid interest on the said funds, or that any application was ever made to it so to do by the Mayor. The pretext was good enough to justify in the Mayor's "single eye" the removal of a trustworthy officer, but it had no force when applied against the interests of an officer appointed by himself upon other grounds.

Taking all these things into consideration, the sudden change of front on the part of the managers of the Bank, adds another to the many suspicious circumstances which have occurred in connection with its recent history. It becomes, therefore, doubly important to the public welfare that a just, firm and impartial Receiver should be appointed, and that the affairs of this institution, especially as they became connected with the City Government, should receive a rigid and a thorough scrutiny.

The Situation in Italy.

The positions occupied by the contending parties in Italy is at this moment as striking in strategical as in political points of view. If a triangle be drawn on the map with its base extending along a line a few minutes westward of, but parallel to, the fourteenth meridian, it would have at its southernmost point Gaeta, and at the northernmost, Ancona. The shorter sides would converge from those points at Rome. At Gaeta, upon a spur of rock projecting into the Mediterranean, just as Ancona projects into the Adriatic, is the King of Naples, in all probability inclosed just now by the land and sea forces of Garibaldi. At Ancona, Lamoriciere, with the relics, and doubtless the better portion of his troops, is shut up by a Sardinian fleet and army; while the intervening territory is either occupied by the liberating armies or in a state of sympathetic revolt. Rome, and its immediate vicinage, is in the hands of the French, in number sufficiently strong to resist any force likely to be brought against it; and there the Pope lingers, weighing the temptation to security in flight, against the duty of contending yet longer for the fragments of his temporal authority.

From this curious equation it is safe to anticipate the early elimination of two quantities, the King of Naples at Gaeta, and Gen. Lamoriciere at Ancona. They are convenient points of defence, but yet more convenient for flight. But with this result, the difficulties of the situation begin. The liberated Sardinians and the liberated Neapolitans, will find themselves pausing on the frontier of the Patrimony of St. Peter, with the fate of freed and united Italy dependent upon the next step. If that step be taken across the frontier in defiance of the French army of occupation, as is evidently the purpose of Garibaldi, who has not forgotten 1848, and will never forgive the denationalization of his native Nice, the consequence to the liberal cause cannot be other than disastrous. Sardinia must, for a thousand reasons, decline to enter upon a campaign which would effectually alienate the only ally she can rely upon to protect her against eager Austrian myriads swarming along the bank of the Mincio.

Separating thus necessarily from the liberator of the Two Sicilies, a well-marked line would be drawn between the constitutional principles, as embodied in Victor Emanuel, and the republicanism of Mazzini, with which Garibaldi appears to be momentarily dazzled and mislead; and such an issue would necessarily leave the latter to a conflict for which he is less prepared than in 1848, when the resources of the French Republic were scanty, and its army ill-organized, and without experience in European warfare. It is, indeed, impossible to foresee anything but defeat, and perhaps ruin, for the Italian cause, if, when the actual strategical relation of the combatants is dissolved, and Rome left as the solitary point of attack, the arms of either wing of the victors be turned in that direction.

It is intimated by some of the continental letter writers, that with the expulsion of Francis II., and the reduction of Ancona, the conquest of the Roman States will be accepted by Garibaldi as complete, and that carrying the war at once into Venitia, he will postpone the proclamation of united Italy upon Mount Aventine, until the Austrians shall have been driven beyond the Alps. This policy is certainly more consonant with the original programme of that leader. It avoids an immediate and needless collision with France; it releases Sardinia from that attitude of constraint imposed upon it by the immediate and threatening presence of its ancient German enemies. Should Austria retreat from Venitia, the Papal question would at once be solved, for there is no probability that France would in that event persist longer in maintaining an authority to which a regenerated and unanimous people were hostile. It is only to be feared, that in listening to the mischievous counsels with which he is surrounded, Garibaldi may have abandoned a course dictated by sound policy, and yielded to impulses more worthy of the soldier, than of the calm and sagacious patriot. If so, the popular parallel between the Italian Chief and Washington, will be seriously damaged.

The New Theatre.

The first sod of the new Theatre on Thirteenth-street and Broadway is to be turned, this morning, by the veteran Wallack himself, surrounded by all the beauties of his Court. For the lot, 150 by 75, which he has taken on a lease of ten years, he pays Mr. Gibson an annual rent of $10,000 a year, and all taxes, the rent to commence from to-day. In addition, he is to pay $2,500 for the entrance on Broadway, for the first five years, and $3,500 for the remaining five. Mr. Wallack lodges with Mr. Gibson $5,000 as security for the erection of the building, which sum, on its completion, is to be allowed in the first payment of rent. The Theatre is estimated to cost, in erection and fittings, &c., $30,000, and at the close of the ten years passes into Mr. Gibson's hands. Mr. Trimble is preparing the plan. Besides Mr. Wallack's, there have been numerous other offers for the site. The French Company, the Hanlon Bros., and Mr. Willard, on the part of Mr. Charles Thorne, have been in the field.

The Woman's Library.—On Saturday the Woman's Library was crowded with ladies, and the pleasure and satisfaction they seemed to feel in having a handsome institution of this kind for themselves, were not only plainly apparent, but eagerly expressed. Among the books called for during the day were: *Devitt's Practical Ethics*, *Ruskin's Seven Lamps of Architecture*, and *Arnold's Elementary Greek Grammar*, proving beyond a doubt that women intend to make use of their library to some purpose. For a circulating library of its kind, where the books have been selected with care, it is the cheapest in the world—the yearly subscription fee being but $1. The Library, as our lady readers are aware, is in the New-York University, on Washington-square, and the location is a peculiarly pleasant one for such an institution. It is open from 9 in the morning until 8 in the evening.

—The movement in South Carolina to raise a monument to the memory of Hon. W. C. Preston is prospering. Three thousand dollars have already been raised, and the Committee having the matter in charge hope soon to commence work with a fund of $6,000 in hand.

THE PRINCE AT RICHMOND.

The Trip from Washington—Character of the Country—Reception by the F. F. V.'s—Extraordinary Experiences of Southern Life and Manners—The Prince goes to Church, Visits a Plantation and Breaks the Sabbath.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Sunday, Oct. 7.

Having bidden farewell to Mr. Buchanan, the Prince and his suite, accompanied by the members of the Cabinet and the sons-in-law of Mr. Cass, took passage in that Governmental convenience, the *Harriet Lane*, and steamed toward the terminus of the railway at Acquia Creek. Her departure was the signal for the firing of royal salutes, both from the Yard and the Arsenal. At the station the party found the special train and several officials in readiness.

The country through which the railway is laid is remarkable for its poor soil and its meagre cultivation. The contrast drawn by the party between the inhabitants, the soil and the general appearance of this portion of Virginia, with the visited parts of the Western States, was decidedly favorable to the latter. At the stations the crowds were composed of dirty, shiftless darkies, a few shouting boys, and occasionally a group of ladies.

The Richmond Reception Committee met the Prince at the Fair grounds, and drove him into the city in carriages. The most elegant rooms yet occupied by the party were provided at Ballard's Hotel, and into them crowds of people had been flocking all day before the Prince arrived. So dirty had the pillow-coverings become from handling, that the "old auntie" was compelled to change them. No Police guarded the entrance, and the Prince declined a military escort. Vast crowds blocked up the street and the doorway. As the Prince alighted, the crowd rushed towards him; he struggled; bystanders aided him, and, mussed and soiled, he managed to gain his room, where, flushed and panting he reclined upon a lounge, refusing peremptorily to exhibit himself at the window.

The Ballard and Exchange Hotels are on opposite sides of the street, but connected by a corridor; and the Prince's apartments being on the first floor front, are visible with their occupants to the crowds at the Exchange. Presentations were made. The Prince bowed—the presented bowed, and the presenter bowed—at each and all of which occurrences the observant multitudes cheered, hurrahed and shouted. The dinner of the Royal party was taken in the same public way. The night was warm, the windows open, and the crowd curious.

The manager of the Cooper Opera Troupe had announced the certain presence of the Prince at the performance of the "Child of the Regiment." The consequences were—a crowded house, no Prince, a disappointed, angry and demonstrative audience, who with the uptearing of benches, hisses and cat-yells, made the manager utter a most abject apology, and caused the singers the most continual mortification. The Prince was serenaded at 11 o'clock.

Invitations were sent for him to attend at least a dozen churches. He decided to go to St. Paul's. He went—it was densely packed—so was the square in front. He was met at the door by the Vestry; he walked up the aisle, and the people irreverently rose while he did it. The text may be found by the curious in such matters in the seventh and eighth verses of First Corinthians. The preacher was Dr. Minnegerde—a good man, with a marked German accent. Much curiosity was manifested to see the Prince partake of the communion, but he, with a proper appreciation of the sacredness of the occasion, declined to remain and be gaped at.

I hardly dare give you a faithful *resumé* of to-day's proceedings, so improbable will it appear. For the first time the Prince has departed from his meritorious resolve of doing nothing in violation of the ordinary observance of the Sabbath. After service he went with the Mayor, the Duke of Newcastle and Gen. Bruce to visit the Capitol. There being no police, the rude, ill-bred crowd pushed in, and allowed the party, who were joined by Gov. Letcher, no privacy whatever. While examining the Houdon statue of Washington, the crowd surrounded the Royal party, and annoyed them beyond endurance, while they insulted them with such remarks as he (Washington) "socked it into you at the Revolution;" "He gave you English squirts the colic!" "We reckon you do love Washington,—oh, certain!"—until young Davis, the artist, turned upon them, and aided by two reporters, managed to stop their insolence for a while. But as the party walked towards the Senate Chamber, the crowd started a run, and actually pushed them inside of the door.

The old-fashioned store, with British coat of arms; the portrait of Jefferson; the portrait of Chatham, painted for Westmoreland County, England, and by it given to Virginia; the statue of Lafayette, and Crawford's statue of Clay, were shown and explained to the Prince, who, with the Duke, was very much interested in them all, and would have been glad to stay longer, had they not felt insulted by the mob.

They walked, still followed by the rude populace to the Governor's house, where the closed doors enabled them to breathe freely and be presented to the ladies. There their carriages slipped unobserved around the corner, and eluding their tormentors, the party rode back to the hotel, only to find another crowd pregnant with similar ideas of hospitality.

At Saint John's Church they saw the table, now used for the communion service, over which Henry and Lee delivered their famous speeches. This afternoon they drove to the Hollywood Cemetery to see the Monroe monument; also, to Mayo's Place, Powhatan, where Pocahontas saved a life and gained a lover. The cupola of the Exchange afforded a fine view of the City and surrounding country, and the Prince availed himself of it. He also drove down the plank road about two and a half miles to Mr. Haxhall's plantation, where, without getting out of the carriage, he saw "the system" in its most favorable aspect—the negroes in their Sunday garments, and the place in its Sabbath-day trim.

Great crowds attended the African Church this afternoon in hopes of seeing the Prince. After service had commenced and the Minister was reading, a carriage drove up, and the excited congregation rose, saying, all over the house, "He's come," "He's come." Dr. Ackley, Lord Hinchenbrook and Hon. Mr. Rives squeezed through the mass of amalgamationists, all of whom imagined Hinchenbrook to be the Prince. The Preacher endeavored to quiet them, but in vain. Said he, will the people so far honor themselves as to keep order in the house of God and listen to His Word? Dr. Ackley and the rest were much embarrassed, and wished to retire, but were urged and consented to remain. A drunken man forced his way up to young Hinchenbrook, and in an audible voice assented to every proposition of the speaker, greatly to the annoyance and amusement of all around. The singing and praying, and the popular chorusses to each, caused the party an infinite fund of wonder and astonishment. After service, they were presented to the preacher, and apologized for the disturbance.

The Prince said this afternoon that he has no chance to see anything. He is always crowded, and he hopes they won't deem it necessary in New-York to parade him through all their institutions. He would like a review, a ball, a torchlight procession, and an unobserved seat in Mr. Beecher's Church next Sunday evening. He desires to review the troops in his uniform, and to attend the ball in a plain suit.

Ascertaining that he would be obliged to sleep on a steamboat if he should go as intended, he has concluded to retrace his steps to Baltimore *viâ* Washington, spending no time at the Capital and but one night at Baltimore. He has consented to stand *en group* for Brady. Col. Colt has sent the Prince an invitation to visit his famous factory, and if time can be found he will go.

Thus you see this day has not been well or profitably spent. The Prince has broken a good resolution, and has paid the penalty.

HOWARD.

PREPARATIONS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 7.

Great preparations are in progress here for the inauguration of the new City Park to-morrow. Baron Renfrew is expected to arrive here at 6 o'clock to-morrow evening, and will leave for Philadelphia at noon Tuesday.

EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 6.

A crowd gathered in front of the Academy at 5 o'clock this morning, though the doors were not opened till 10, for the sale of tickets to the Prince's reception. An immense cue was formed, but when the doors were opened a grand rush occurred, and hundreds gained entrance to the vestibule. The door was closed and a cue formed inside. The subsequent sale was managed quietly. The crowd present was sufficient to take all the remaining seats.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Oct. 7.

Baron Renfrew will be lodged at the Continental with his suite. He will occupy a suite of rooms on the second floor, fronting on Chestnut-street, the former quarters of the Japanese Embassy. The Royal Courier leaves for New-York this evening.

THE PRINCE AND THE ORANGEMEN.

TORONTO, Saturday, Oct. 6.

A mass meeting of an Orange character was held at St. Lawrence Hall last night. Resolutions were passed censuring the Duke of Newcastle and the Provincial Government in reference to the Orange difficulties during the visit of the Prince of Wales. A Committee was appointed to prepare an address to the Queen and British Parliament, embodying the resolutions, and a complete narrative of the difficulties.

THE ARMY AND NANY AND THE PRINCE.

There is to be a meeting of the Officers of the Army and Navy at the New-York Hotel, in this City, on Wednesday evening next, to make suitable arrangements for paying their respects to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his arrival here.

News from Nebraska.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PASS IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

OMAHA, N. T., Saturday, Oct. 6.

Capt. Reynolds, of the Tenth Infantry, United States Army, who arrived in this city on Thursday from an exploring tour of the Wind River country, reports having discovered a pass 2,500 feet lower than any heretofore discovered on the line of the Rocky Mountains. It is about the 46th parallel of latitude.

An extensive sale of mules and ponies belonging to the United States took place in this city to-day. The sale was made under the direction of Capt. Reynolds and Lieut. Magruder, of the Tenth Infantry. The animals brought good prices.

Death of our Consul-General at Constantinople.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 6.

The Department of State received intelligence this morning from Consul-General Mollett, at Florence, that Henry D. Johnson, formerly of the State Department, and recently appointed Consul-General to Constantinople, died on the 15th ult. Mr. J. was very much indisposed when he left for his post, and it was believed that a sea voyage would prove beneficial. Already there are several applicants for the place.

Mr. Johnson was on his way to his destined residence. His wife, a daughter of Colonel Abert, and his family, were with him, and he was surrounded by American friends.

The Death of Governor Willard.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 6.

The remains of Governor Willard, of Indiana, who died at St. Paul on Thursday, left here, to-night, for Indianapolis, in charge of a committee of citizens for that city.

Indictment of Jackalow.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday Oct. 6.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court met yesterday and examined Joseph Langdon and crew of the sloop *Lucinda;* also the carman from Brooklyn. This morning at 9 o'clock they came into Court and presented five bills of indictment against Jackalow; one for the murder of Jonathan T. Leet; one for the murder of Elijah J. Leet; one for the robbery of each, and one for running away with the vessel.

In the absence of Mr. Voorhees, the counsel for Jackalow, Isaac R. Wilson, Esq., of this City, who is associated with him in the defence, represented the prisoner. The prisoner, upon being arraigned on the indictments, pleaded "not guilty" on each. The District-Attorney, Col. G. S. Cannon, then applied to the Court for the appointment of a special term for the trial of these indictments, and the Court fixed the third Tuesday in January, at the City of Trenton.

Fire in South Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 7.

In South Boston, Saturday night, a fire broke out in the extensive machine shop of Messrs. Souther & Co., which, together with the gunny-bag manufactory of T. Dunbar, adjoining, was destroyed by fire. The buildings were five stories high, of brick, and covered the square between Granite and A, and First and Second streets. Loss estimated at $200,000; insurance, $125,000. Over 200 persons are thrown out of employment.

Railroad Accident.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Oct. 6.

At 6 o'clock yesterday evening an up freight train ran into an up passenger train on the Weldon road at Everittsville. The baggage-master was killed, and the conductor, Mr. Laspeyre, had a leg broken, and is not expected to recover. There was no other damage.

Movements of Gov. Seward.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 6.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward arrived here this morning, and is stopping at the residence of Trumbull Cary, Esq. He leaves for Leroy this afternoon *en route* for home.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.

Eighth Anniversary Sermon of Rev. Thos. Gallaudet—Statistics of the Church.

An unusually large congregation attended St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, in Eighteenth-street, yesterday morning, on the occasion of the eighth annual sermon by the Rector, Rev. Thos. Gallaudet.

The Rev. gentleman, after the customary preliminary services, delivered his sermon, from which the following statistics are taken: There are 75 families and 600 individuals, including 150 deaf mutes, belonging to the parish. During the past year the average attendance has been 450 to 500, of which 50 to 60 have been deaf mutes. There were 48 baptisms, of which 16 were deaf mutes; 30 confirmations, of which 11 were deaf mutes; 14 marriages, including 2 deaf mutes; 22 burials—2 deaf mutes and two children of mutes; communicants admitted, 22—9 deaf mutes; received, 47; 16 deaf mutes; removed, 7—2 deaf mutes, of which latter one was to be matron of a California institution for deaf mutes, and the other a teacher in an Indiana institution. The present members comprise 141, of which 43 are deaf mutes. One hundred and fifty-nine Sunday services have been held, and 247 services of all descriptions. The rite of holy communion was administered 16 times, and in private, 14 times; 185 sermons were preached; 60 children were catechised on 11 occasions. There are 450 volumes in the Sunday school library, and 141 in the parish library. There was contributed $11,277 84 to the building fund, $2,308 50 to the support of the church and rector, and $153 47 to the sick and poor. The total amount raised for all purposes was $13,755. The plate contributions averaged $82 75 per Sabbath. The sum of $43,000 is required to free the church from debt.

The Rev. gentlemen sketched the progress of the movement for the religious improvement of deaf mutes from the time of his father—the late Thomas H. Gallaudet—in 1814, down to the establishment of this church. His father had first conceived the idea of offering public prayer to God in the sign language. He had himself first conceived the plan of founding the church while at the bedside of a dying child—a deaf mute. While engaged as a tutor in the New-York institution, he had started a congregation in the University rooms, Trinity Church guaranteeing the rent,—$300 per annum. The first service was held on Sunday, Oct. 3, 1852, 30 or 40 deaf mutes being present. By the active exertions of Bishop Wainwright and others, a committee was appointed, and raised $714 as the nucleus of a building fund. Another committee, in 1853, raised the sum to $5,000, and still another, to $16,000, with which lots were bought on Twenty-sixth-street, where it was designed to build, and the church was incorporated Sept. 11, 1854, under its present name. In November, 1857, the Church met in the Historical Society's rooms. In May, 1858, a public meeting was held, at which Bishop Wainwright and Dr. Peet spoke, and $1,000 per annum was pledged to secure the undivided attention of the Rector, (who had been admitted to orders in 1850,) and Mr. Gallaudet left the New-York institution where he had been employed 15 years. In July, 1859, the Church decided upon the bold policy of purchasing this Church for $70,000, (it having been built for the lamented Halsey,) and the first service in it was held in August, 1859. A sale of the Twenty-sixth-street lots for $18,000 enabled them to pay a substantial installment on their purchase. In the event of his decease, there were several deaf mutes who could soon be qualified to take his place, and continue the services in the sign language—some four or five being in orders at this time. The sermon closed with an energetic appeal to the congregation to fulfill all their duties, and strongly advocated the growth of free churches.

The Right Rev. Bishop of Western New-York, W. H. Delancey, D. D., was present, and participated in the morning services, and preached in the evening.

THE ELECTIONS TO-MORROW.

The Prospect in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

PROBABILITY OF REPUBLICAN VICTORIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Oct. 8.

From all that I can see and hear I think the prospects of the Republicans in this State grow brighter. If I were to change the estimates I sent you on Friday, [published in the TIMES of Saturday,] at all, I should add to CURTIN's predicted majorities in several counties. I am confident that in Allegheny County there will be nearer 6,000 majority for CURTIN than either of the estimates give him; in Tioga the majority will be at least 3,000; in Blair it is likely to be over 900; in Crawford, 2,000; in Huntingdon it will be more than 600; in Erie, over 2,200; in Bradford, nearly 5,000. I could name other localities where I think the figures I sent you are too low. I do not believe there is a county on the list of CURTIN's majorities in which he will not do better than has heretofore been given him.

The best informed persons assure me that the majority against CURTIN in this city will not exceed 3,000, and it is quite likely to be as much the other way.

Mr. STEVENS, the Chairman, and several members of the Breckinridge National Committee, arrived here yesterday, and have been holding *levées* at the Continental. It is conjectured that they are here to back off some Democratic candidates for Congress, to make room for the Bell candidates, and so get the Bell vote for FOSTER. By others it is thought they are here to distract the party and break up the contemplated fusion. Gov. STEVENS is a vehement opponent of all coalitions, here or elsewhere.

It is rumored that Col. FORNEY may take decided ground to-morrow and demand that the Democratic candidates for Congress shall be kept in the field, or else that the Douglas Democrats shall not vote for FOSTER. He will probably insist that the integrity and organization of the Douglas Party shall be maintained.

The excitement here increases greatly as the election day draws near. All parties are on the alert in this city. Mass meetings are on every block,—torch-light parades are in every street. The Republicans offer freely to bet any amount of money on the success of CURTIN, but find no takers. $10,000 have been lying for a fortnight at the Girard House on the election of LINCOLN, but nobody appears to touch it. $20,000 are offered by responsible men. I heard of a few bets on Saturday,—one of $25 on 8,000 majority for CURTIN, one of $100 to $50 on his election, and one of $100 even, that he will have 5,000 majority.

The People's Party held meetings in each of the Congressional Districts last night, and a monster meeting at the Wigwam. Speakers from Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York, Maryland and this State addressed the audiences that crowded the various halls. Col. CURTIN made brief speeches at five different places.

By invitation, last evening, Col. CURTIN met a number of gentlemen at the Commercial Rooms, Merchants' Exchange. About three hundred of the best merchants of the city were present—men who sell their goods, not their principles. There was no speech-making, but a free interchange of sentiments. The candidate for Governor produced here, as he does everywhere, a most favorable impression.

Gen. FOSTER was advertised to be present at the demonstration of his followers last evening. But he did not come. The history of the canvass is a record of such disappointments—the fact being that he is afraid to be present at any meeting, and rarely shows himself, if he can avoid it. Not that he does not possess the ability and manly bearing to make a good appearance, but because of the extraordinary position in which he is placed. He is the candidate for Governor of three factions having three different candidates for President. Each of these factions naturally desires to have his aid, and the Douglas branch has been clamorous that he should declare himself. Thus far he has avoided doing so, by avoiding public meetings which afford opportunities for interrogating.

But he only escapes one rock to be dashed in pieces on another. His opponent, Col. CURTIN, courts publicity. He has now attended more than one hundred meetings, freely inviting interrogations, and frankly answering. The contrast which he thus forces upon his opponent is so much in his favor that it has won thousands to his support.

Col. CURTIN closes the campaign to-morrow night with a speech at the Wigwam, after having spoken at four different places during the day. LEO.

THE PROSPECT IN OHIO.

Probable Republican Majority of 15,000—The Congressional Districts and the Presidency.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 6, 1860.

On the eve of our State election—in one of the most important States of the Union—your readers may desire to see a calm estimate of the probable result. We shall give in this State an average of 400,000 votes; a little less on the State election—a little more probably on the Presidential. Notwithstanding the steadiness of Ohio voting, there is room in so large a number for considerable variation, and there may be important changes in the results, from small causes. For example, we have *nine* Congressional Districts in which a change of 600 votes will change the entire result. Much may depend, therefore, on small causes. In the State, however, there are *three* elements, and only those, which in the *State* election (for that only I refer to now) may vary the result from that of the last Governor vote, when the Republican majority was 14,000. These are: 1. The Bell vote, which I estimate at 6,000, will go with the Douglas men against BRINKERHOFF, the nominee of the Republicans. 2. The lukewarmness of the Breckinridge men, part of whom will not vote. 3. The *changes to* Republicanism, which are unquestionably numerous. The two last elements I set off as equivalent to the first, and *estimate the average Republican majority on the State ticket at* 15,000.

If I am right in this, the next interesting point is the Congressional Districts. If LINCOLN should be elected it will be important to have the House of Representatives. Of the Congressional Districts in this State *twelve* may be regarded as morally certain for the Republicans, *two* for the Democrats, and *seven* altogether uncertain. The total majorities in these last Districts, at the last Congressional election, did not exceed 1,000, and results will depend most upon the personal standing of the candidates. The doctrine of *probabilities* requires us to divide them equally between the parties. The result will, I think, be about the same as before, 16 Republican and 5 Democratic. If many of the Breckinridge men do not vote the Republicans *may* carry the whole, or the chapter of accidents may reduce them to twelve. I think it certain that the Democrats will *lose three* Districts they carried before, and the Republicans are in danger of losing *three they* carried before.

In reference to the Presidency, I assume that if the Republicans succeed at the State election there will be no motive for fusion among the Democratic factions—and each will vote its own ticket—in which case I estimate the vote of the State as follows:

Lincoln	204,000	Breckinridge	20,000
Douglas	170,000	Bell	6,000

LINCOLN's *plurality*, 34,000; *majority*, 8,000. If we were to estimate by the information furnished by Republicans, LINCOLN's majority will be much greater; but, I subtract largely from all sanguine calculations. There are some *facts* which indicate a better vote for the Republicans than the above; but I do not put them in figures. *First*—There is no question that the great majority of Germans in Ohio are now Republicans, and that among these there is a constant gain. *Secondly*—There are some leading Democrats here and there, of which Mr. ARCHBOLD, of Monroe County, is one, who go now for the Republicans. *Thirdly*—A number of old Whigs, who either voted for BUCHANAN, or were silent, will now vote for LINCOLN. Of this class, and a Representative man, is THOMAS EWING, of Lancaster, who made a speech for LINCOLN last week in Chillicothe. *Fourthly*—DOUGLAS has gained nothing by his speaking in Ohio; probably lost. He has been followed by JOHN SHERMAN, who completely riddled his doctrines, and ridiculed his pretensions to pluck, of which he really has very little. When DOUGLAS came to Cincinnati, where he had an appointment to speak, he was unable to—malicious people say—for *spiritual* reasons. The number of people who turned out to hear him was immense, and the disappointment must have been great. DOUGLAS does not sustain himself on his Popular Sovereignty, and it becomes every day more apparent that it is an exploded humbug. The right of Congress to *organize* a Territory is the right to control it. Congress may neglect its duty, but that does not give any new rights to the people of that Territory. *They* are only minor children, who must be controlled by superior authority.

One thing I am glad to see, that the Republican debaters deny, and ridicule the *assumption* of the Supreme Court to make political rights and opinions for the people of the United States. That is another of the humbugs which has been got up for the occasion by the *pseudo* Democratic Party. Mr. JEFFERSON denied it explicitly, and all thinking men must deny it. It is a mere usurpation for the Supreme Court to sit in judgment on a political law, such as the Missouri Compromise. The Court has no more to do with a political act of Congress than it has with the Administration of the President, and it has nothing to do with either. It is a judicial, not a political body. If Mr. LINCOLN should be elected these humbugs will perish together. It will be a final settlement of the slave question by making it *impossible to nationalize Slavery*, which is the only real question. It is a *local* institution;—keep it such, and it *cannot* go into the Territories. Squatter Sovereignty will have no vocation, and the Supreme Court will not be suborned (as it has been) to serve political lusts. Its purity will be restored by new Judges, and the people will again venerate its decisions.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Rhode Island Politics.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Oct. 6.

Mr. DUNCAN and other Democratic nominees for Presidential Electors have formally accepted the nomination tendered by the State Convention.

Eighth District Republican Assembly Convention.

The Eighth District Republican Assembly Convention met at the Republican head-quarters on Saturday evening. Two delegations appeared from the Eleventh Ward. A member of the Thirteenth Ward moved that two delegates be received from each of the contesting delegations, and it was carried. The delegations from the Seventh, and one of the delegations from the Eleventh Ward, retired from the Convention and nominated Mr. O. G. SAWYER. The remainder of the Convention nominated Mr. ANDREW CROFT.

The Third Congressional District Bell Convention.

An adjourned meeting of the Third Congressional District Bell and Everett Convention was held on Saturday night at St. John's Hotel, corner of Hudson and Varick streets. A resolution was adopted to receive the Democratic Conference Committee, then in waiting, and they were received. The Conference Committee urged the name of JOHN C. MATHER, on the ground that he was pledged to support the Union Ticket. Many members of the Convention objected, and urged the nomination of an independent candidate as the only means of maintaining the identity of their Party and of preventing a collision with either wing of the Democracy. The Convention then proceeded to the choice of a candidate, and on the second ballot, Mr. WM. WIRT HEWITT received a majority of the votes, and was declared the candidate of the Convention.

Sixth District Breckinridge Congressional Convention.

The Sixth District Breckinridge Congressional Convention met on Saturday evening and indorsed the nomination of Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, who was nominated by the Mozart Hall Convention.

The Tenth District Mozart Assembly Convention.

The Tenth District Mozart Assembly Convention met on Saturday evening, corner of Houston and Allen streets. A Committee was appointed, and a conference was had with a Tammany Committee to arrange for a fusion, but failing to come to an agreement, the Mozart men returned, and the Convention nominated Mr. LUKE F. COZANS by acclamation.

Prospects of the Canvass in Connecticut.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY, Conn., Monday, Oct. 1, 1860.

Connecticut is the only one of the New-England States where the Democracy have been able to make a show within the past year or two. Last April at our State election the Republican candidates were elected by barely 500 majority, and various Douglas papers claim she is to roll up that majority for the "Little Giant" in November.

But the shrewd ones—those that have "run the machine" for years past—put down the vote about as follows: LINCOLN, 42,000; DOUGLAS, 35,000; BRECKINRIDGE, 10,000; BELL, 1,000. The Breckinridge vote will come mainly from the small towns, where the Postmaster *owns* the party, and such newspapers as the Hartford *Times* and New-Haven *Register* circulate. In large towns and cities where the people are posted as to the issues involved in the present contest, DOUGLAS will command a large proportion of the Democratic vote. There is no prospect whatever of any union between the different elements opposed to Republicanism. The Douglas men denounce the Breckinridge wing as disorganizers and traitors, and refuse to aid, directly or indirectly, in giving a single vote to encourage such proceedings in the future, if there is a future for the Democratic Party. So, I think, the vote of the Nutmeg State may be set down for LINCOLN and HAMLIN beyond a contingency.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

REOPENING OF CALVARY CHURCH.—This beautiful Episcopal Church, on the corner of Twentieth-street and Fourth-avenue, was re-opened yesterday for divine service, after having been closed for several weeks to allow repairs and alterations to be made, which have added much to the beauty and ornament of the edifice and the comfort of the congregation. The church has undergone a thorough renovation, and the panneling of the building has been painted in imitation of black walnut. A new study has been built for the pastor, in the rear of the vestry-room, and other additions have been made throughout. The church was densely crowded yesterday, to listen to the services, which were conducted by Rev. Dr. HAWKS, assisted by Rev. Messrs. EIGENBRODT and FROSH. The chanting by the choir was excellent. One of the attractive features of the church, on Sabbath-days, is the appearance of some thirty neatly-dressed German children, varying in age from 6 to 14 years, who are clothed and educated by the Church. They are always seated in front of the chancel.

BURNING OF A STEAM PLANING MILL—LOSS ABOUT $15,000.—A fire occurred about 8 o'clock on Saturday night in the Gansevoort steam planing mill, No. 815 Washington street, owned by D. H. STEVENS and S. B. GIBBS, and the flames spread so rapidly, in consequence of the inflammable character of the material of which the building was constructed, that the efforts of the firemen to save the property were of no effect. The mill, its contents and a large quantity of lumber which was piled in the yard, were all destroyed, involving a loss of about $15,000, upon which was an insurance in the Beekman and other companies for probably one-fourth the amount. It is supposed that the fire resulted from friction of the machinery.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.—On Saturday evening, TEMPLE LORD, a member of the Ninth Precinct Police, was taken suddenly with bleeding at the lungs, while walking in the Sixth-avenue near Twenty-eighth-street, and almost instantly expired. He had been ill for nearly two years past and his demise was not unexpected. In making official mention of the occurrence to the Superintendent, Capt. SEBRING speaks of the deceased as an upright and efficient officer, who was respected by all his acquaintances.

EXTENSION OF THE NINTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.—Workmen are now busily engaged putting down rails in Greenwich-street, having already finished several blocks below Canal-street, to be used for the Ninth-avenue Railroad when extended as far as the Battery. From the rapid manner in which the work is going forward, the line bids fair to be soon in working order. It will greatly accommodate the west side of the City.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to Oct. 5, 1860:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Sept. 28	163	94	257
Admitted to Oct. 5	51	25	76
Discharged, cured or relieved	46	23	69
Died	2	5	7
Remaining at date	166	91	257
Males			228
Females			29

FIRE IN A LAMP MANUFACTORY.—About 6 o'clock on Saturday evening a fire, which was extinguished before material injury had resulted, broke out on the fifth floor of the building No. 78 Liberty-street, in a lamp manufactory. How it occurred did not transpire.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—Damage to the extent of about $100 was caused on Saturday evening by a fire in the stable No. 115 West Seventeenth-street, owned by Mr. BUCKMAN. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

Police Reports.

A BREACH OF TRUST, OR LOSS AND RECOVERY OF MONEY.

Officers Latta and Horbelt, of the Fifth Precinct, on Saturday arrested Scipio Aubaressy, a young Frenchman, on a charge of having stolen $1,800, in gold coin, from Victor Guffroy, an aged Spaniard. The accused and his victim were fellow-passengers on a vessel which recently arrived here from Porto Rico. During the voyage Aubaressy obtained the confidence of Guffroy, and persuaded him to make him the custodian of his cash. After they had reached port the young Frenchman went ashore, taking the money with him, and he was not seen again by the old gentleman until after his arrest. The officers found the prisoner at the Fifth Ward Museum Hotel, where he had taken rooms. On his person $318 of Guffroy's gold was found, as well as a receipt for $1,375, which had been deposited with the purser of the steamship *Persia* for safe keeping, during the voyage of the vessel to Liverpool, to which place Aubaressy had engaged his passage. Having been taken before Justice WELSH the prisoner admitted that the money belonged to Guffroy, and he promised to restore it should he withdraw the complaint. To this proposition Guffroy consented, particularly as the criminal law takes no cognizance of the offence technically called breach of trust, of which the magistrate held the prisoner to be guilty.

SHOOTING AN ENEMY AT SIGHT.

Francis Duffy, one of Sheriff Kelly's Deputies, who lives at No. 235 Broome-street, was arrested on Saturday evening, by Officer Phillips, of the First Ward, on a charge of having attempted to kill James L. Borland, a gentleman residing at No. 224 South Fourth-street, Williamsburgh. The parties had cherished feelings of animosity toward each other for several months, a quarrel having occurred in reference to a business transaction between them. About 6½ o'clock they casually met in Rector-street, corner of Trinity-place, and at once resumed their quarrel. They had not discussed their difficulties many moments ere Duffy allowed his temper to control his reason, and, drawing a revolver, he fired at his opponent. The ball passed through two coats which Borland had on, but happily did not enter his body, and he sought to escape further violence by flight. Duffy pursued him, however, and twice again discharged his weapon, but not with any effect, and before he could carry out his murderous design he found himself in custody. Yesterday the prisoner was taken before Justice WELSH, who committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A DRUNKEN MAN DANGEROUSLY STABBED.

On Saturday night, Michael Haley, a cabinet-maker, residing at No. 38 City Hall-place, became intoxicated and had a fight at the corner of Elm and Canal streets, with some person whose identity is not known. In the encounter Haley was dangerously stabbed in the abdomen, and he was subsequently found by the Police in the street near the scene of the affray, almost exhausted from loss of blood. He was taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house and thence to the New-York Hospital. He positively refused to state how the fight originated, and also declined to give any clue which might lead to the arrest of his assailant.

AN UNAUTHORIZED COLLECTOR.

Justice WELSH on Saturday committed for examination a middle-aged man named Cornelius Irving Brown, who is charged with having attempted to defraud the Germania Insurance Company. The accused, it is alleged, called at the office of the Company, and asked payment of a bill for advertising in the *Commercial Advertiser*. It was soon ascertained that the proprietors of the paper in question had not authorized Brown to collect for them, and Officer Bailey of the Second Precinct, having been called, the swindler was arrested.

New-Jersey.

A GENTLEMAN ROBBED OF OVER $2,000 IN THE CARS.—Judge JESSUP, of Pennsylvania, who is engaged speaking through the country in the Republican cause, had his pocket picked in the cars, Saturday morning, of a wallet containing about $2,000 in bank bills. Judge JESSUP remained in Jersey City on Friday night, and on Saturday morning proceeded to the Jersey City dépôt for the purpose of returning home. While in the dépôt, and previous to going up to the ticket-office, Mr. J. took out his wallet and selected a bill from the package, and replaced his wallet in his left pantaloons pocket. This movement was undoubtedly observed by two New-York pickpockets, who were recognized as having been present just previous to the starting of the Central train, at 8 A. M., upon which Mr. J. left, probably accompanied by the two thieves. While the cars stopped at Newark, Mr. JESSUP stepped out and assisted in a lady friend, and, while attempting to regain his seat, a man crowded between him and the lady, while another pressed against him behind, preventing him for some seconds from moving either way. The Judge expostulated with these men for their rudeness, but did not suspect their design until he discovered his loss, after having gone about two miles beyond Newark, and then the strangers were not to be found upon the cars. The Judge returned to Jersey City, when officers were put upon the watch, and every effort will be made to secure the arrest of the thieves.

LAUNCHED.—The three-masted schooner *Moses B. Bramhall*, heretofore described, was launched at 1 P. M. on Saturday, from the yard of the Hudson County Dry and Wet Dock Company, in Jersey City. There were quite a number of persons present, and the schooner was launched in fine style.

—Harriet Martineau, in a letter to the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, says: "I am one of those who think that domestic affairs are not a proper subject for newspapers. There is a case, however, in which justice seems to require a few words of testimony. A letter was some time since circulated in American newspapers, and copied thence into English journals, in which a man who has the ear of the public brought charges against his dumb and defenceless wife. The case being one for a demand of fair play, and the wife having many friends in your country, I feel it right to say that old family friends of Mr. and Mrs. Dickens, who have known Mrs. Dickens through her whole married life, up to the present hour, entertain towards her an unaltered respect and regard."

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.

The curative properties of this Water are established beyond question. Call and see testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals. HIRAM W. BOSTWIC, (late of Corning,) Sole agent, Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"Our Leading Men" may get some very sensible advice by having their heads examined, their real characters pointed out, and their excesses and deficiencies fully described, by FOWLER & WELLS, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

All who join GOLDSMITH's writing and book-keeping classes this week will be entitled to a reduction of 25 per cent. from the regular charges. Private instruction to adults, ladies or gentlemen. Academy No. 923 Broadway. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

[Advertisement.]

Habitual constipation completely deranges the system. Drastic purgatives aggravate the disease and impair the strength. But the mild and soothing action of HOLLOWAY's PILLS invigorates the general constitution and permanently regulates the bowels.

[Advertisement.]

The living Siamese Twins are at Barnum's Museum, where, with all the other attractions announced in the bills and advertisements, they will be sure to attract scores of thousands of visitors daily.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS—GAS FIXTURES.—Just out of our factory, an immense stock of new patterns. Call at our manufacturing dépôt, No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. WARNER, PECK & Co.

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The Fair of the United States Agricultural Society.
The Fair of the State of Ohio.
The Fair of the State of Illinois.
The Fair of the State of Wisconsin.
The Fair of the State of Kentucky.
The Fair of the State of Tennessee.
The Fair of the State of New-Jersey.
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The Fair of the Chicago Mechanics' Institute.
And at various County Fairs, "too numerous to mention."

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Send for a circular.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Polar Refrigerator was Awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the United States Fair at Cincinnati; also at the National Fair, St. Louis, September 1860. It is the best.—*Scientific American.*
BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wigs and Toupees.—Light, durable, elegant and perfect fits. Partings unstainable. No turning up behind. Bands, Braids, Curls, &c., wholesale and retail, 290 Broadway, next to A. T. Stewart & Co.

White, the Hatter, has introduced the Hiawatha Soft Hat, the most popular hat of Paris; also, the National Guard Hat and Children's Fancy Hats, at No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Purify Your Blood.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS WARRANTED TO CURE FEVER AND AGUE.

The effect of purging with BRANDRETH'S PILLS is to restore the health, no matter from what cause it may be suffering. They take out all impurities from the system; and they have the same power of expulsion over miasm, poisonous vapor of decayed vegetables, or in fact any poisonous exhalations breathed by man whatever. In fact, if the blood is poisoned, it is impure, and impure blood results in disease.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

though innocent as bread, yet they are capable of purifying the blood and curing disease. So, they cure all kind of fevers, all asthmas, catarrhs, costiveness and painful affections of every kind.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.

Mr. John Y. Haight, Supervisor of New-Castle, Westchester Co., N. Y., desires the attention of those interested. He says: "I was, about two years ago, attacked with fever and ague, which, notwithstanding the best medical advice, continued to sorely afflict me for six tedious months; I became yellow as saffron, and reduced to skin and bone. Medicine and physicians were abandoned in despair. As an experiment, I determined to try a single dose of six of Brandreth's Universal Vegetable Pills, on an empty stomach, early in the morning. The first dose seemed to arouse all the latent energies of my exhausted frame. Their purgative effect was different from anything I had ever used or heard of. At length this effect ceased, and I seemed lighter and breathed freer. That evening I was indeed sensibly better and slept soundly all night. The next day I followed the same course and took the same number of pills. I continued to take the pills in this way about three weeks, when I found myself entirely cured. It was two years ago, and I have had no return. My health has been surprisingly good, and I have used no medicine since."

MORE CURES.

Mr. Carpenter, of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., 64 years of age, says he has used Brandreth's Pills for 34 years administered them first to his coachman, who had fever and ague; gave eight the day after the chill; chill and fever less severe; gave eight more the next day, and so every other day until the chill and fever did not return, which was in about eight days from the first attack. He then gave four every other day for another week, when the man was entirely restored to his usual good health.

He was himself attacked; took them in the same way and was cured in less time. He used no other medicine for 34 years; found them always every way reliable for himself and family, when sick; has recommended them to thousands with the best results, and feels confident that every family would have a larger average of health if these Pills were used in the place of calomel and other hurtful remedies.

THE DOCTOR IS HONEST.

A gentleman, taken seriously sick with rheumatic fever in consequence of great exposure while traveling, called in a doctor, who knowing the importance of a speedy cure, recommended the energetic use of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills. The Pills were procured and used daily for one week. The gentleman entirely recovered and pursued his journey. Refer, for confirmation and further particulars to Capt. Chamberlain, of steamboat *Canada*, Whitehall, N. Y.

SHOWS THE NECESSITY OF MORE AGENTS.

NEW-LYNN, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Oct. 1, 1860.

Dr. B. Brandreth:

DEAR SIR: Having used your pills for several years in Wisconsin for the fever and ague, and finding them a sure cure for the same I am anxious to have an agency established in this place. Have lately suffered much with Liver and Lung complaints. For the last year I have taken your pills almost every week, and have derived great benefit from them. There are, at least, ten or twelve in this neighborhood who take Brandreth's Pills, and I have to go twenty miles to the village of Ashtabula to get them. I wish you to establish an agency here, so that I can get the pills when I want them.

Respectfully yours,
M. L. STRICKLAND.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Are sold at
NO. 294 CANAL-ST., BRANDRETH HOUSE,
and NO. 4 UNION-SQUARE,

New-York, at 25 cents per box, with directions and almanac included, and by all Druggists everywhere.

ALWAYS ASK FOR A BILL OF DIRECTIONS.

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated

NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Shakers on Sewing-Machines.

"We approve of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machines had of thee."—*S. Atherton, Harvard, Mass., Aug. 16, 1860.*

JAMES WILLCOX, Manf'r, 508 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—Dr. Marsh continues to apply his radical cure Truss with success in the treatment of Hernia. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspension Bandages, silk elastic Stockings, Belts, Bathing Trusses and all surgical appliances applied. A lady in attendance in the female department. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's church.

William Taylor's Saloon,

NO. 555 BROADWAY.

Refitted and elegantly embellished. Everything in the way of refreshments can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

FISK—MARSTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 24, by Rev. Thos. G. Osborn, DANIEL C. FISK and KATE MARSTON, daughter of Samuel Marston, Esq., all of Jersey City.

MORRISON—PHILIPS.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 4, by Rev. Dr. Hatfield, EDWARD A. MORRISON to LOUISE, daughter of Samuel Philips, Esq., all of this City.

MASON—WOLTERS.—On Thursday, Oct. 4, by Rev. R. S Foster, D. D., FRANCIS A. MASON, of this City, to Miss JULIA WOLTERS, of Woodhaven, L. I.

DIED.

GARDNER.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 4, of disease of the heart, RESOLVED GARDNER, aged 58 years, 7 months and 6 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his brother, Isaac Gardner, No. 23 Eldridge-st., on Monday, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 7 o'clock A. M., from the above residence. The remains will be conveyed by the 8 o'clock train of the Harlem Railroad to Beekman, Dutchess County, N. Y.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

ADAMS.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 6, SALLY ADAMS, widow of Aaron Adams, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, J. C. Betts, No. 215 6th-av., on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely. Her remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

WILEY.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 7, ANN, widow of the late Robert Wiley, aged 84 years.

The funeral will take place from her son-in-law's, J. T. Reeves', residence, No. 58 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends, and also those of her son-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

POLHEMUS.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 6, ABNER K. N., infant son of Abraham and Rebecca Polhemus, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 386 4th st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

BUTLER.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 7, FRANCIS SHELDON, youngest son of Henry and Emily E. Butler, aged 7 years 3 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 414 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

McCHESNEY.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Oct. 6, M. BELLE McCHESNEY, eldest daughter of James H. and Letitia McChesney, aged 19 years, 2 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 59 4th-st., this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cranberry, N. J., for interment.

CLASON.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 7, suddenly, WM. OSCAR CLASON, aged 43 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., on Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 1 P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

SCOVELL.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 6, HARRIS SCOVELL, aged 73 years and 4 months.

The funeral services will be held in the Rutgers-st., Church, on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, preparatory to the removal of the remains to New-Haven for interment. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son-in-law, Benj. C. Leveridge, are invited to attend without further notice.

SEARS.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 6, SUSAN F., relict of Elnathan H. Sears, in the 62d year of her age.

Her friends and those of her family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 436 West 23d-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

PURDY.—On Saturday, Oct. 6, DAVID PURDY, aged 80 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his son, Nathan S. Purdy, No. 14 1st-av. Westchester County Trains leave 27th-st. at 9½ A. M. and 12¼ P. M.

LORD.—In this City, suddenly, on Saturday, Oct. 6, TEMPLE LORD, aged 44 years, 4 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, also the members of the Ninth Ward Police, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Bedford st. M. E. Church, corner Bedford and Morton sts., at 2 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Maine and Massachusetts papers please copy.

CONLY.—In this City, suddenly, on Sunday evening, Oct. 7, DENIS J. CONLY, aged 25 years and 9 months, late foreman of No. 18 Hose Company.

Further notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's issue.

HALSTED.—On Sunday evening, Oct. 7, CALEB O. HALSTED.

Notice of funeral will be given to-morrow.

POWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 7, JAMES DALE POWELL, youngest son of E. S. and Mary Powell, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 41 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 7, ISABELLA, infant daughter of George A. and Isabella E. Bell.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at No. 147 Oxford-st.

BELCHER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Oct. 6, at the residence of his father, Clinton-av., LEWIS L. BELCHER, in the 24th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, 8th inst., at the above place. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

HOLLELY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 6, after a lingering illness, JEMIMA COOK, the beloved wife of Thomas Hollely, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 134 Hudson-av., corner of Sands-st., this day, (Monday,) the 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens for interment.

BROWN.—At Tarrytown, on Saturday, Oct. 6, MARY BROWN, widow of William Brown, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

STODDARD.—At Hudson Ohio, Sept. 26, CHARLES L. STODDARD, aged 27.

VANDERBURGH.—At Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., Oct. 6, at the residence of her son, MARY, relict of JAMES VANDERBURGH, aged 82 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 477, Oct. 6, 1860.

51, 62, 22, 78, 46, 2, 66, 68, 27, 20, 64, 12, 40.

Class No. 478, Oct. 6, 1860.

59, 69, 63, 47, 60, 26, 17, 27, 57, 70, 67, 41.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 6, 1860.

GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

Do you wish to be interested and entertained?

The NEW-YORK LEDGER, ready to-day, at noon,

contains the first part of a new story which will enchant everybody. It is entitled "THE MYSTERIOUS MARRIAGE."

IMPORTANT TO THE READING WORLD.

The first portion of a new story, from the pen of

MRS. MARY A. DENISON,
Entitled
HAUNTED;
OR
THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER,

Will appear in the

NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

On WEDNESDAY next, at 12 o'clock.

Mrs. DENISON has written some of the first Romances in the English language, among which may be found the "Chips, the Cave Child," "The Dane," "Annette Berger," &c., &c. In the same number will also be found a large array of brilliant sketches, poems, and varied departments, covering the whole field of literature, science, art, new and useful Items.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ROSS & TOUSEY,
General Agents.

PERFECT FITTING

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SSSSSS      HHHH HHHH      IIIII
SSS   SSS    HH   HH        III
SSS    SSS   HH   HH        III
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   SSS       HHHHHHH        III
     SSS     HH   HH        III
SSS   SSS    HH   HH        III
 SSS   SSS   HH   HH        III
 SSSSSS     HHHH HHHH      IIIII

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 RR    RR       TT        SSS   SSS
RRRR   RRRR    TTTT        SSSSSS
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WARD, ROM LONDON,

NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

UP STAIRS.

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9.

MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,

With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.

ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $2 EACH.

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c.	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
("WILDER'S PATENT.")

The *best* article made, *perfectly reliable* in both the above qualities. Also

W. W. BACON'S BURGLAR-PROOF BANK SAFE,
SECURED BY
COVERT'S PATENT PERMUTATION BANK LOCK.

We have on hand at our NEW STORE, No. 335 Broadway, a large and complete assortment of the above Safes to which we invite the attention of the public.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 Broadway, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,

Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

ADVERTISING AGENCY
FOR ALL NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH PROVINCES.
No. 41 Park-row, New-York Times Building.
JOHN HOOPER & CO.

N. B.—Advertisements inserted at the Publishers LOWEST CASH ADVANCE RATES.

Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co., publishers of this paper.

RICH CARPETING.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CHOICE STYLES
MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.

Best styles English VELVETS, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Best styles English TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1 per yard.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms, No. 506 Broadway.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000. All deposits made on or before Oct. 10 draw interest from Oct. 1.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

PHELAN'S BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

New improvements, patented Sept. 25, 1860. Prices reduced ten per cent. for cash.

PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

EXCELSIOR.

"Soldiers," said Napoleon, after one of the most brilliant of his victories, "Nothing yet is done—much remains to do." Acting upon this hint, the Proprietor of the NEW-YORK LEDGER—whatever the achievements of the past may have been—regards nothing as done, so long as much remains to do. He has the pleasure to inform his innumerable readers that to the long list of scholars and statesmen already numbered among the contributors to the LEDGER, the name of JAMES BUCHANAN, the illustrious President of the United States, is now added.

Read the following table of contents, and remember that the LEDGER *will be ready TO-DAY, at 12 o'clock precisely:*

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J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the *Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.*

Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient

PAIN ANNIHILATOR.

Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.

Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,

THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
At 442 Broadway, New-York, and all Druggists.

A PAMPHLET CONTAINING TESTIMONIALS FROM the following and many other well-known prominent persons, will be sent to any address, *free by mail*:

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SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Banker, New-York.
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GEN. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
COL. SAMUEL COLT, Hartford, Conn.
COL. CHAS. MAY, U. S. A.
REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Ed. *Independent*, N. Y.
REV. EDWARD BRIGHT, Ed. *Examiner*, New-York.
REV. D. W. CRONK, Agt., Am. Bible Union, N. Y.
REV. O. F. A. SPINNING, Butternuts, N. Y.
REV. DR. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

DO NOT DYE YOUR HAIR.—MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE will restore gray hair and whiskers to their original color without dyeing. Dyes injure the hair, but this admirable preparation causes it to become soft and glossy, and to assume a dark, rich color. Prices 25 and 50 cents per bottle. For sale everywhere, and by PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

THE MAGIC
COFFEE POT, TEA POT AND URN!

No family should be without these most useful articles! Their utility in restaurants is beyond question!! In hotels they will be found invaluable!!! They need but to be seen to be appreciated, and an article possessing so much merit must soon come into general use. All the advantages secured in former improvements are combined in the construction of the

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS,

while they possess other advantages that cannot be claimed for any of the patents hitherto brought before the public. They are made with an inner vessel which is for the tea or coffee, with a space between it and the outer case for the water. Through a valve at the base of the spout, (connecting with a thumb-piece near the top of the handle,) either hot water, or tea or coffee can be poured at will from ONE spout, making them as convenient as they are novel in their construction. By this arrangement the contents of the inner vessel retains its heat as long as it is needed; its flavor is not injured by "steeping" or "drawing," and the aroma of tea or coffee is preserved. In all the essentials nothing has been invented that will compare with the

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS.

The proprietors of this patent take pleasure in saying that its merits have been thoroughly tested—hence the above statement, which we feel assured will be verified in every Restaurant, in every Hotel, and in every Family which puts into practical use the

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS.

This valuable improvement adds but little to their expense. They are all made under our own supervision, and in the most perfect manner. A liberal discount will be made to dealers.

S. F. SNIFFEN & CO., Sole Manufacturers,
No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 BROADWAY, New-York. Established 1850.

WHEREAS, CERTAIN PERSONS HAVE recently opened an office in this City for the purpose of carrying on the European Express business, and are making use of our name, viz., the American-European Express, in a manner which may deceive our friends, we beg to inform the public that the said persons have no connection with our houses, either in New-York, London, Liverpool or Paris.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway,
Sole Proprietors in New-York of the American-European Express.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS ASSISTANT.—WANTED, A SITUATION, TO assist in housework, take care of children, do errands, waiting or chamberwork, by a very nice, smart and genteel little girl, with good City reference. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 5 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing; she is willing and obliging, and thoroughly understands her business; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; or would do general housework in a small private family; would like to go a short distance in the country; good reference given. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 383 7th-av., southeast corner of 34th-st.; entrance on the avenue.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Scotch Protestant young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, which she understands perfectly; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, lately landed from the Old Country, a situation to do chamberwork and take care of children; will be found faithful and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 2, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 133 West 30th-st. Can be seen this day.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman with best of City references. Apply at No. 151 West 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, or as nurse and plain sewer. Can be seen for two days at No. 329 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best of references given. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objections to a private boarding-house or hotel, City or country; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Tuesday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A competent, trustworthy, economising young woman as cook; would assist in the washing; understands her business thoroughly; has three years reference from a first-class City family. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th streets.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable girl in a private family; understands meats, soups and poultry, and is a good baker; would assist in washing and ironing if required; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 5 Patchin-place, 10th-st., a few doors from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Englishwoman, a situation as cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant Scotch girl in a private family; she is willing to assist in washing and ironing, and can bake bread, cakes, pies, &c.; best of reference will be given. Call at No. 170 East 22d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family, by a very experienced woman, who understands American, French, and English cooking, perfectly; expects good wages; has good City reference. Call at No. 393 Broome-st., two doors east of Centre Market, in the store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN American young woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objections to go into a private boarding house as head cook. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 31st-st. between 1st and 2d avs., front room first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as good cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; she is a good meat and pastry cook; also a good baker. The best of City reference required. Apply at No. 189 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the bakery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; has no objection to assist in the washing if required; best of City reference can be given. Call for 2 days at 2 Union-court.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook by a respectable woman; understands French, English and American cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at 529 6th-av., between 31st and 32d st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can come well recommended. Call at No. 292 1st-av., in the bakery.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a small private family and assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 336 Madison-st. Can give good City reference. Can be seen till suited; third floor.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as first-class cook; can be seen for two days, Monday and Tuesday; the best of City reference if required. Apply at No. 135 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who thoroughly understands her business; the best of country and City reference. Call at No. 5 2d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 368 Hudson-av., Brooklyn, 3d floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman a situation as first-class cook in a private family; she understands making all kinds of soups, game, pastry; is an excellent baker; will assist in washing if required; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 513 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., Room No. 10.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as good plain cook; also, good bread and biscuit baker, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Can now be seen at No. 147 West 27th-st., 1st floor, Room No. 7, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL Protestant girl, a situation as cook in a small family; understands all its branches; or as chambermaid and to wait on a lady; also, as regular seamstress and lady's maid, or as nurse and seamstress; wages, $8 to $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant woman as plain cook, or would do housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and can give good City reference if required. Call at No. 122 Mott-street, between Hester and Grand sts., third floor, Room No. 10.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has six years' reference; can be seen for two days, at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear building, top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 189 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable girl, as good cook and baker; would assist in washing and ironing, if required. The best of City reference. Call at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUAtion wanted, by a highly respectable Protestant woman. Call at No. 5 West 14th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a steady, respectable and competent young woman in either or both of the above capacities; will be found an excellent washer and ironer and good cook; makes nice bread and plain pastry; is well recommended. Apply No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK—NURSE.—SITUATIONS WANTED, by two respectable young German girls, one as cook, the other as nurse or waitress, in a private American family; best of reference can be given. Call at No. 60 Norfolk-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a very highly recommended girl to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; is an excellent cook, and as washer and ironer thinks she can please the most particular; is of neat appearance and will be found a truthful and obliging servant. References to Brooklyn families. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, by a competent middle-aged woman, in a private family; is a good plain cook and baker, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in washing or ironing. Best of City or country reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 33 West 12th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, to cook wash and iron in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 147 West 27th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 152 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID AND CHAMBERMAID.—A highly respectable young woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housemaid; is a first-rate baker. Also, a German girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; both understand their business thoroughly. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

FAMILIES DESIRING COMPETENT AND trustworthy servants for every branch of housework, whether cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, &c., can find them at the Institute No. 2 East 23d-st., second door from Broadway. No servants kept at our office, unless they have good reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a neat, respectable girl, to do general housework. Apply at No. 149 9th-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young German girl to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., second floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation in a small private family, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, and first-rate laundress, and has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 2, 2d floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting or general housework in a small private family, has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as lady's maid and dressmaker; understands all kinds of cutting and fitting; also, ladies' hair-dressing; the best of City reference given. Call from 10 to 1 o'clock, at No. 161 West 23d-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as lady's maid and seamstress; can do up lady's fine muslins; no objection to light chamberwork, if required. Can be seen at her present employer's 27 West 16th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an English Protestant girl as nurse; can take care of a baby and bring it up by hand, if required; is willing to travel; can take good care of children at sea, or wait on a lady; can be well recommended. Can be seen until engaged at No. 364 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman as nurse and plain sewer or assist as chambermaid; has six years' City references. Apply at No. 67 West 27th-st., basement. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 78 East 19th-st., near Irving-place; good City references given.

A NURSE—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable girls, one to take care of children and sew, or to wait on an old lady and sew; the other to do chamberwork and waiting; best of City references from their last places. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 36 4th-av., corner of Astor-place.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED by a young woman, a situation as assistant nurse or chambermaid. Call at her present employer's, No. 34 East 22d-st., before 4 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable American girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children, or would do up-stairs work and sewing. Call for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., rear building, top floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes to find a situation as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, embroidering, and boys' clothing; has no objection to assist with children, or to travel with a lady; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 152 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress and to do light chamberwork, by a respectable young girl who has good recommendations. Apply, before 1 o'clock, at No. 56 9th-st., where she is living at present.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a woman who understands shirt-making, ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has no objections to the country; would assist in chamber-work. Call at No. 271 Bleecker-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing very neatly; would assist in chamberwork or mind children; has over three years' City reference from her last place; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a young woman, as seamstress and lady's maid; understands hair-dressing; has no objection to taking care of grown children, has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a genteel and very deserving Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or will do sewing and nurse children, or chamberwork and waiting; is fully capable in either capacity, and will prove herself a trustworthy and efficient servant, as recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 246 West 17th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as wet nurse. Apply to Mrs. Waring, No. 61 Madison-av.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS CAN be had to suit all who call, for City or country; civil, capable and obliging help, and good workers. Also, good situations always ready same day. At the largest Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Call and see.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES who wish to economise by employing good faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had; the proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, &c.—WANTed, by a young man, 20 years old, a situation as book-keeper, clerk or salesman; has a good practical knowledge of book-keeping, and considerable experience in business; can give security to any amount required, and the highest testimonials in regard to character. Salary no object. Address J. M. G., Box 172 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK OR COPYIST.—A YOUNG MAN, 20 years of age, of a good English education, desires to obtain a situation in a lawyer's office as clerk or copyist, or in any capacity where his services would be required; can furnish good City reference. Address J. O. D., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a married man who understands the treatment and management of horses and carriages well; has three years' reference; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address P. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Englishman, a situation with some nice family to take care of horses; is a careful driver; understands milking and gardening; is quiet, civil and obliging; City and country references; a short distance in the country preferred. Address J. P., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single man; has had long experience in this City; has lived in some of the first families in this City; can give the best City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at No. 50 4th-av., at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a steady, strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom, careful and experienced driver, and can be well recommended as such by his late employers; no objection to City or country. Address B. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant young man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good, careful driver, and is perfectly honest, sober and industrious, and can give the best of references from his last employer. Address A. J., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man; is a steady, careful driver and is fully competent in every respect; is sober, honest and obliging, and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has very good reference. Address T. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, in City or country, by a Scotchman, (single,) 26 years of age, of good personal appearance; is a good man amongst horses; can produce first class testimonials. Address D. R., No. 279 East 13th-st., or No. 7 Chatham-square.

AS COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN Protestant coachman, with the best of City reference, wants a situation. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman or groom and coachman in a gentleman's family, by an active, steady man, in the prime of life, who is an experienced servant in his several duties, having lived for many years with some of the first families in Europe, and is fully competent to undertake the charge of hunters; has no objection to any part of the country; is a Protestant, and can be recommended. Apply to, or address COACHMAN, Newburg Post-office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a Protestant man, a situation as coachman and assist in the garden; he thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver; can refer to his last employer; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a single man, lately arrived, a situation as coachman and groom, who has over twenty-five years' experience in the care and management of horses in noblemen's families in Europe; understands waiting at table perfectly; is a good and careful driver and a first-class groom; has excellent testimonials from the old country. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a single man, a Scotchman; is a practical man, having had many years' experience in the business; perfectly understands the care and driving of horses. Address FARMER, at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., N. Y.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer or gardener by a respectable Scotchman, married, without incumbrance; has had 20 years' experience in this and the old country as practical farmer and gardener in all its various branches. The wife is a first-rate cook and dairywoman, and would be found competent to take charge of a gentleman's place in his absence. Can give first-rate reference as to character and capability; are Protestants. Apply at A. C. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious, single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young Protestant man (German) as gardener, or to work on a farm; understands his business perfectly; has reference from his last employer. Apply at No. 218 West 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS FARM SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant single young man on a farm as general servant; can plough, mow, milk cows and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; understands taking care and feeding young stock; no objections to any part of the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by an Englishman and wife, without incumbrances; the man as groom and coachman in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and has had many years' experience; also, the woman would be willing to go as cook, washer and ironer in the same family; both have good reference from their last employer. A letter addressed to E. R., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, will be attended to for three days.

AS USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS wanted by a respectable German man and his wife; the man can make himself generally useful in any capacity a gentleman might require; is a good farmer and gardener; has been some years in England; the wife is an excellent down-stairs domestic. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN OF RESPECTable family, who has received a good education, speaks three languages well, and thoroughly understands the duties of a waiter, desires such a situation in a private family. He has been employed for six years in his last place, and has the best City recommendations. No objections to travel or go into the country. Address M. E., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference from most respectable families in the City; can be highly recommended from where he has lived at different times for the last six years. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Freeman's, No. 877 Broadway, near 18th-st.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED AS WAITer, in a private family, by a young man; best of City reference. Address for two days, J. McC., No. 238 Greene-st.

AS WRAPPER-WRITER.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young man as wrapper-writer in a publication-office; has been in the above capacity for four years, or as light porter in a wholesale or retail dry goods house; best City reference given. Address C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, TWO Protestant women as cook and laundress in a small family, a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 13 Washington-square, before 12 o'clock this day. Enter on 5th-av.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL, ABOUT 14 years of age, of pleasing manners, good habits, and fond of children. For such a one a good home may be found, by calling at No. 48 West 47th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a Protestant woman to go to the country; unexceptionable references required. Call between the hours of 10 and 12, at No. 6 Albion-place, 4th-st.

A NURSE.—WET NURSE WANTED. APPLY AT No. 332 Canal-st.

A WOMAN.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant woman to take the charge of a nursery in a public institution; reference required. Apply at No. 47 East 34th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 9, from 2 until 4 o'clock.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUILDING HARDWARE,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.

Best quality Plated Door Knobs. Name and Number Plates.

Plated and Porcelain Bell-Pulls. Parlor Leavers, &c., for house use.

Safe Locks and Latches for house and store use.

Plated, Brass and Iron Door Chains, for front and basement doors.

Patent Door Springs, for banks and public buildings.

Plated, Brass and Iron Door Butts.

Best quality Pulleys, for sash and greenhouse, of various sizes.

Sash Cord, Sash Weights, Nails, Brads.

Iron, Tinned and Copper Wire.

Agents for Gautier's Stove Polish, Fire Brick, green and gas-house Tile, &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON.
OVAL, HALF-OVAL and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBH," and STITTS
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TVF, XLT and N BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS

BIBLE HOUSE—NO. 3—BIBLE HOUSE.
FOURTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK.

Use the celebrated VESUVIUS COOKING AND HEATING RANGE. The heat which from ordinary ranges goes to waste up the chimney is saved, and made available to warm the rooms above, without in the least lessening its convenience or efficiency as a kitchen range. The ETNA HEATER is designed to set in the front basement fire-place, to warm the basement, parlors, and rooms over the parlors. For efficiency, economy, durability, and safety, they are unequaled. Abundant references furnished on application.
SPAULDING & STRATTON,
3 Bible House, 4th-av., Manufacturers and Proprietors

RANGES AND STOVES.

The "UNIVERSAL" RANGE—complete—for wood and coal, warranted to give satisfaction.
KITCHEN, PARLOR and OFFICE STOVES—most approved patterns.
R. W. BENEDICT,
No. 228 Water-st., corner of Beekman.

NORWAY SHAPES—ALL SIZES, BEST QUALity, for sale. C. E. HABICHT, Swedish and Norwegian Consul, No. 127 Pearl-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York,
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperiale, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season. La Czarine, just received from Paris, and the Quadrille Stirienne, which is especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st.

Days of tuition, Mondays and Thursdays, (afternoon and evening.) All the modern and approved dances taught. Pupils can commence at any time. Apply as above.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. All the modern dances taught in one course of lessons; classes are now forming; ladies on Tuesday and Friday afternoons at 3 o'clock; gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock; misses and masters on Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock. Send for a circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 West 14th-st., will open Oct. 6, for misses and masters, and on Oct. 11 for gentlemen. School and private classes attended in the City or out of town. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A PAIR OF LONG-tailed bay, brown or black horses; young, sound, handsome and well matched, and about four minutes in speed, and fifteen to fifteen and one-half hands high. Apply to D., Box No. 1,555 Post-office, stating description and all particulars, and where the horses may be seen.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—Light, family carriages, rockaway and buggies, grocers' and express wagons. Also, second-hand carts and wagons of all kinds, and 50 horses. No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME BLACK mare, 15½ hands high, warranted sound and kind; excellent either in harness or under saddle. Can be seen at A. GRAHAM'S stables, No. 56 East 27th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

THE ADVERTISER WANTS A FURNISHED or unfurnished house for six months, with or without privilege of purchase, situated on or near 5th-av., not above 38th-st. Must be first-class. Family small, no children. Address, with full particulars of locality, description, price, &c., WALL-ST., care of Field & McLean, Auctioneers, No. 9 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—PLEASANTLY located in the vicinity of this City, for which a productive, business, water-front property in Brooklyn will be given in exchange. Apply to ALMET REED, No. [illegible] West-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A first-class furnished or unfurnished house, between 8th and 40th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 1,807, Post-office, stating location and lowest rent.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—OSBORN'S Pure Juice Port Wine, Symington's do. bottled in Oporto, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Allsopp's and Bass' India Pale Ales, Osborn's Old Cognac, Pale Hennessy Brandy, vintage 1810 and 1830. Also, superior old Bourbon. For sale by G. E. MENDUM, Broadway, cor. Cedar.

GUINESS'S PORTER—SUPERIOR QUALITY imported and sold by C. E. HABICHT, Agent of A. Guiness, Son & Co., No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND, Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES. Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

Musical Boxes repaired.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. [illegible] EAST 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 712 Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 24TH-ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE

Is now open for the reception of young ladies. For Catalogues or admission, address L. D. and C. F. MANSFIELD, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, New-York.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.
PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT'S
ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM,
Or, nature's practical method for teaching languages.
Classes for ladies, for gentlemen and for children.
NEW-YORK—Wood's Buildings, No. 563 Broadway.
BROOKLYN—No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall.
The classes for 1860–61, will begin on
MONDAY, OCT. 15,
and Prof. BAILLOT will be in attendance to receive subscribers, from the 20th September,
in New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 9 to 8 P. M.; every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 3 to 8 P. M., and in Brooklyn every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 8 to 12 A. M.

The reputation of Prof. A. BAILLOT, and of his system, has spread so far and wide in the community, that it is needless to enter into long details about the advantages and success of his method without books.

Perfect practical proficiency in reading, writing and speaking French is guaranteed in a course of 100 lessons.

A pamphlet, containing full particulars as to the system, days and hours of the classes, terms, &c., and giving references and testimonials, may be had at the rooms in New-York and in Brooklyn.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.)

Mrs. WILLIAMES takes pleasure in announcing to her patrons that, in consequence of numerous applications from parents and guardians, she has added to her school the adjoining building, which enables her to offer enlarged and improved accommodations to her pupils.

A large and well-arranged room on the first floor will be devoted to gymnastic purposes, where her pupils may daily enjoy the advantages of the most desirable system of indoor exercises, under the direction of Madame HAWLEY.

LADIES' FRENCH COURSE.

MADAME SCHAAP undertakes by her entirely new method, which has met with complete success, to impart instruction, so that in six months' tuition, embracing two lessons of two hours each, weekly, her pupils shall be able to speak, read and write the French language fluently and grammatically. Terms for six months' course, $18. Private tuition for six months, $50. For further particulars, inquire at the Course Rooms, No. 192 6th-av., second door above 13th-st., New-York, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 68, West 26th-st.
REV. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., RECTOR.

A select school for boys in the rudiments of a liberal education, and young gentlemen more advanced in study. The annual course of study will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Circulars at the principal book-stores, and, after Sept. 20, at the school rooms.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

GLENMORE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS,
ON THE HUDSON.

References—Profs. Bache and Henry, Washington; Profs. Mahan and Bartlett, West Point, and others. Address, for circulars, B. F. GREENE, Director, &c., Glenmore, near Troy, N. Y.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The Misses DANFORTH will receive their pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

ART OF WRITING.—"ASIDE FROM THE usefulness and beauty of the art, there is no way in which our young gentlemen and ladies can better or more agreeably spend a portion of their time than in attending the school of Mr. Paine. In addition to so large a number of our city lads and lasses present, it is gratifying also to witness a large number of our country friends, who speak not only favorably of their choice of a teacher, but of the fame and popularity of Mr. Paine which has penetrated into our country towns. There yet is room."—*Providence Transcript.* New-York Writing and Bookkeeping rooms, Nos. 62 Bowery, and 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

SIGNOR G. MAGRI, TEACHER OF MODERN languages, has the honor to inform his pupils and his friends that he will continue to give lessons in Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin, in schools and in private families. He will open the classes for young ladies and gentlemen with a new method of teaching, by which they will in a short time much improve in pronunciation and speaking. The best references will be given. Apply to No. 701 (music store) Broadway.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL—Near Boiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City; HOWARD HINTON, A. M. Locality healthy and retired. Boys prepared for college or business. References, President Columbia College, Rector Trinity Church, N. Y., and present patrons. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway. Address of Principal, No. 10 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—ON THE banks of the East River; is perfectly secluded, and affords unusual facilities for training daughters, under strictly family influences, in a thorough and accomplished education. Visits are made in twenty minutes, by *Mattano*, from Fulton-slip, at 9, 1 and 4 o'clock; or by either of the ferries, and circulars had at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY—F. G. SLOAN, Principal.—This is a family school for twelve boarding scholars; location healthy—one mile east of New-Haven; has been in operation 9 years; Winter term begins Wednesday, Nov. 7. Circulars at E. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st., or J. H. TINGLEY'S No. 49 Cortlandt-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BED-FORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Terms $100 a session. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, Esq., No. 128 Broadway; W. Underhill, Esq., No. 183 Water-st.; or of the Principal.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Prof. D. LACROIX, No. 859 Broadway continues to impart thorough practical instruction in the French language to ladies and gentlemen, by a simple and very efficient method. Day and evening classes. Terms, $10 per quarter. The highest references and testimonials given. Apply before 11 o'clock A. M., or after 3 P. M.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, PEN-MANSHIP.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York, and prepares gentlemen or boys for business in a superior practical manner. Two $10 seats for Book-keeping vacant, and one $5 seat for writing.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and after Sept. 6 at the school.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

THE MISSES BENTINCKS' BOARDING School for young ladies, Deer Hill, Danbury, Connecticut—Winter session commences Nov. 1. For circulars apply to SCHUBERT & CO., No. 98 Spring-st, or to the Principal, at No. 125 Waverley-place.

JOSEPH KARGE'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN September 17, at No. 1,214 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., for the instruction of boys in all the branches of a complete English and classical education, and in the French and German languages.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory department,) No. 812 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 383, at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at No. 156 2d-av.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL AND MR. MILLS respectfully announce that their School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., is now organized and ready for the reception of pupils. A Preparatory School forms a part of the organization.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AV., CORner 29th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13. For terms apply as above, or at No. 163 Lexington-av. Rev S. R. DAVIS and D. P. LEE, Principals.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 16 West 26th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel.)

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Mr. ELISEE CHARLIER, No. 1,003 Broadway, 1st door above 2[illegible]th-st., east side.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19. Apply for circulars at Madame LE DUC'S, No. 406 West 23d-st. Advantages unequaled.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st., at the book-store of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCH-FIELD, CONN.—Railroad and Telegraphic communication. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal:—assisted by accomplished Instructors. The course of study is solid and extensive, comprising the ancient and modern languages and mathematics. Primary Department embracing children from 5 to 12 years of age, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. Bowling-alley and gymnasium for the use of pupils. For circulars, call at No. 270 4th-av., J. M. RICHARDS & CO., or address Principal.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-eighth term of this well-known and popular boarding-school will be commenced on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st.; or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal, Bloomfield, N. J.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE—CONVENIENT TO NEW-YORK.—Well adapted for boys or girls, or both. Has been conducted by present proprietor eight years, and paid well. Also favorably located for a hotel for Summer resort. Terms easy. Address Box No. 4,040 New-York Post-office.

APTOMMAS' NEW ESTABLISHMENT (conducted as a private European family,) exclusively for ladies' accomplishments. Every day lessons, the only effective mode of teaching. For prospectus address Mr. APTOMMAS, No. 114 West 34th-st., New-York.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE HOME Institution, Easton, Conn., will commence Nov. 18. Circulars may be had of N. Sullivan, Esq., Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place, or of the Principal, R. H. WHEELER.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL HAS reopened its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments. Circulars at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies will reopen MONDAY, Nov. 5, 1860. For circulars and references apply to the Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Danbury, Conn., Box No. 19.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter session commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTION.—TO SOUTHERNERS AND OTHERS.—An accomplished lady having met with reverses, is desirous of obtaining the position as superintendent of household duties in a gentleman's family; she could teach also the English branches, with the rudiments of French and music. An invalid lady with young children would find her quite an assistance, as she would make every effort to render herself agreeable. The best of references furnished. Address Mrs. L. L. L., Box No. 2,836 Post-office, New-York.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD College desires a few private pupils to fit for College. References: President Felton and Rev. Dr. Walker, Cambridge; Rev. Dr. Lothrop, Boston; Rev. Dr. Osgood, Prof. H. Webster, Wm. C. Noyes, Esq., William Tracy, Esq., C. P. Kirkland, Esq., New-York. Address Box No. 901 Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—WANTED BY A young lady a situation as governess or as ladies' companion; has no objections to go South or to the West Indies; speaks French and Spanish; is a good musician and can give unquestionable references. Address P. R. B., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching—a graduate of Columbia College—desires an engagement as teacher of Greek, Latin, and the English branches. Private tuition will be given those who contemplate entering college; references given. Address A. B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EITHER A GENTLEMAN OR LADY as assistant in a Church School. Applicant would be required to play the organ, and train a choir of children. Address, with references and terms, RECTOR, Office of *Church Journal*, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN, 28 YEARS OF AGE, who has had four years experience as English teacher, is now open for an engagement. Address, stating full particulars, TEACHER, Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the dépôt: $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY

GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

FREDERICK J. HUDSON

Respectfully informs his pupils and friends of this City and Brooklyn, that he has resumed his instructions in music,
INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL,
and will be pleased to receive applications, as heretofore, at Hall & Sons', No. 543 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

MR. GEORGE WM. WARREN,
Organist of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, teaches the
PIANOFORTE AND SINGING.
Applications by Post-office or at his residence, No. 6 Garden-st., Brooklyn Heights.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBERS' PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
Prices from $40 to $400.
Warerooms in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.
Send for a circular.

A PIANO OF SUPERB TONE, WORKMAN-SHIP and appearance, which has been very little used, and is as good as new, will be sold for $175, and is warranted to remain in tune and order as well as any piano. Apply at No. 399 4th-st., near Bowery.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins. Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, 329 Broadway.

R. NUNNS & CLARK HAVE REOPENED for a few days at their oldstand, No. 785 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., and now offer the balance of their stock of piano-fortes at greatly reduced prices for cash, to close the concern.

AN ALTO SINGER, WITH SEVERAL years' experience in a quartette choir, and the best of references, desires a situation in a choir in this City. Address Box No. 2,634 Post-office.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROAD-way, Piano Manufacturers. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschutz, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FARM OF 40 ACRES, situated in the village of Madison, N. J.; land in a high state of cultivation; good house and out-building; fine garden, abounds in every kind of choice fruit, beautifully shaded with a large lawn of shade-trees around the house; within ten minutes' walk from the dépôt of the railroad. This farm will be sold, or exchanged for good available City property, and is worthy of the immediate notice of any one who is desirous of a beautiful country residence. Also, several other farms, from 20 up to 200 acres. For particulars, inquire of S. D. HUNTING, near the dépôt.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—WILL exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property; 90 acres; it has good house and out-buildings; within half a mile of steamboat landing, three miles of Rahway station, and twenty of this City. Apply to WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—NO. 35 LIVINGston-st., between Clinton and Court sts., the three-story attic and basement brick house, with furnace, gas, water, &c. The lot is 23 feet front, and about 167 feet deep. Location and neighborhood unsurpassed as a residence for a family with children, being convenient to the best schools in the city, churches, railroads, ferries, &c., and entire freedom from all nuisances. Terms easy. Inquire of J. W. HUBBARD, No. 84 Reade-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON PACIFIC-ST., between Portland and Carlton avs.—Those three magnificently-finished houses, with all modern improvements; one is two-story and basement, and two three-story and basement, Philadelphia front, brown-stone trimmings; prices, $4,000, $5,000, $3,000 and $2,500, in bond and mortgage. Cars pass within three minutes' walk of the door. Apply to FAGAN & CLAFFY, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone front house, in the most perfect order, replete with the modern improvements, frescoed throughout; situated No. 60 East 34th-st., between 4th-st. and Madison-av. Can be seen at any time through the day. Inquire of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone English basement-house 20x60, with double stairs, in 30th-st., near 4th-av.; another house in New-York or Brooklyn taken in part payment. Apply to H. M. SEELY, No. 112 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT English-basement house on the 5th-av., near Madison-square. For cards to view the house and further information, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

REAL ESTATE.—JOHN R. PITKIN, OFFICE hours from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. (for the present) at No. 1 Pine-st., N. Y., near Broadway, has on hand a variety of Woodhaven, and East New-York improved and unimproved houses, lots, &c.; for sale cheap.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—EIGHT lots on 63d-st., commencing 150 feet from 8th-av.; also 20 lots on 62d and 63d sts., commencing 100 feet west of 9th-av.; good grade and full lots. Apply or address WM. BOGERT, No. 72 Hammond-st.

FOR SALE.—NO. 22 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., Dorchester stone-front, four stories high, basement and under cellar finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

SIXTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—45x100 feet, easterly side of 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts. Terms easy. Apply to GEO. W. DEVOE, Nos. 5 and 6 Jefferson Market, before 12 o'clock M.

REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, TWO OR THREE full lots adjoining. Location between Canal and 4th sts., and within two blocks of Broadway. Address W., No. 277 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone houses No. 123 Madison-av., and No. 60 West 37th-st. Inquire of W. FANNING, No. 276 5th-av.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of 3 rooms on one floor and one attic if required.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY PHILADELphia brick house, with all the modern improvements, including hot and cold water, bath-room, wash-room, water-closet, gas-fixtures, &c., only a minute's walk from the Atlantic-st., Fulton and Flatbush av. cars, to the Fulton, Wall and South ferries; rent only $400 per annum to a good tenant; possession immediately. Inquire at No. 520 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, opposite the premises.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole of or rooms in the handsome substantial building now being erected on the corner of Bank and West sts., being 152 feet on West and 60 feet on Bank sts., and four stories high. Also, (possession immediately,) a room 30x100 feet in the building adjoining, with power. Apply to GUILIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place, or H. F. SCHUREMAN, on the premises.

TO LET—THE NEW BUILDING, 24x80, NO. 35 Park-st., near Centre, intended for manufacturing purposes. To those requiring power and disposed to put in an engine, it will be let for a term of years on favorable terms. Constant applications for rooms with power are being made. Apply to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 38 William-st., first floor, rear office.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—A number of the finest on Murray Hill and other good parts of the City; a fine one on Clinton-place, for boarding; also, one up town, with 25 rooms; also, a number to let of moderate rent but well situated. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway, store floor.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE with steam power, the buildings, machinery and seven lots of ground, known as the Oatwell marble works, situated near the corner of Broadway and 35th-st. Terms liberal. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A THREE-story, basement and counter-cellar brick dwelling-house, just completed and finished, with all the modern improvements. Rent $500. Apply on the premises, Wilson-st., between Lee and Bedford avs., five blocks from the Peck-slip ferry.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 37 Powers-st. Flatbush and Atlantic-st. cars run near. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, or to E. H. BABCOCK, Post-office Buildings, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY high-stoop house No. 71 7th-av.; contains all improvements, and location very desirable. Apply to E. D. LAWRENCE, No. 1,261 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE FINELY located at No. 72 East 29th-st., containing all the conveniences, and will be put in thorough repair; rent $900. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAND, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE STORE AND FIXTURES, TOgether with the second story, of No. 431 Grand-st. Possession immediately. Also for sale, a stock of fancy and toy goods. Apply to JOHN CONGER, 435 Grand-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

TO LET—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—THREE-story brick house in Grove-st., Jersey City; fine location. Inquire of J. McLAUGHLIN, corner Grove and York sts.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—IN THE REAR OF No. 29 Spruce-st. Inquire in the office of the type-foundry, of P. C. CORTELYOU.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE TO LET, NEAR 5th-av., on 34th-st. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms well lighted and engines 1,000 horse power.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale about 120 acres of his real estate, situate at Port Morris, in the town of Morrisania, Westchester County, and distant only six miles from foot of 10th-st., New-York. This property fronts about 3,000 feet on the East River, having a depth of water at low tide of from 20 to 60 feet; a dock, 160 feet in length, is already built on it; 138th-st., (100 feet wide) is opened from Harlem River directly to the property alluded to; it is also easy of access by the Port Morris branch of the Harlem RR. The subscriber has the right (granted to him by the State) to land under water, with docking privileges, &c.; he was also granted a valuable franchise (see chap. 500, laws of 1859) by the Legislature which franchise he will assign to the purchaser or purchasers of the property. To capitalists this offers a safe investment, as land in the immediate vicinity of that proposed to be sold, and without possessing a tithe of its advantages, has risen in value within the last three years full 150 per cent. Full particulars as to price, terms, &c., will be given on application to RUTHERFORD & EMBREE, Counselors, &c., No. 37 Wall st., (Jauncey Court,) New-York, or to the subscriber on the premises, or, if by letter, addressed to him at Harlem Post-office, New-York. G. MORRIS.

FOR SALE.—250 ACRES OF LAND WITHIN 54 miles of the City, in one of the most beautiful and healthy regions of the State of New-York, combining a landscape of rare beauty, diversified with mountain, valley, lake and forest. Abundance of fruit, fine fishing, good, commodious farm house, barn and stabling. About one-half the land is arable, suited to grass or grain. For terms address S. CALDWELL, Bellvale, Orange County, New-York, or on the premises, Greenwood-Lake, in the vicinity; or refer to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 96 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with possession at any time, a gentleman's residence at South Orange, one hour's ride from New-York by railroad; billiard-room, conservatory, stables, &c.; about six acres of lawn, orchard and pasture, good garden and shade trees. For further particulars apply to MARIET BARBER & CO., No. 49 Beaver-st.

TO LET IN NEWARK—A HANDSOME, NEW, well-finished three-story brick house, dining-room and kitchen in the rear, containing 15 rooms (4 small,) with every convenience, in a pleasant, healthy locality, six minutes' walk from the Morris and E. dépôt. Rent $400. JOHN PROVOST, No. 192 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, near to dépôt, first-class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit, pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

E. G. KELLEY, NO. 116 JOHN-STREET, Sole Agent for the City of New-York for the sale of the Oils manufactured by the PATENT PARAFFINE LUBRICATING OIL CO., whose Oils are manufactured by his newly-discovered process, which gives them the properties of pure Sperm Oil. E. G. Kelley's Patent Triple-refined Paraffine Lubricating Oil, for cotton spindles and all kinds of fine machinery, No. 1, $1 per gallon; E. G. Kelley's Patent Triple-refined Paraffine Lubricating Oil, for heavy machinery, No. 2, 75 cents per gallon; E. G. Kelley's Patent Triple-refined Illuminating Oil, (superior to any in the market) No. 1, 75 cents per gallon; E. G. Kelley's Common Illuminating Oil, No. 2, 65 cents per gallon; E. G. Kelley's White Chemical Oil for engines, No. 1, 75 cents per gallon; E. G. Kelley's White Chemical Oil for heavy machinery, No. 2, 55 cents per gallon. Office for the sale of the Oil, No. 116 John-st., New-York. Agents wanted for towns and cities. E. G. KELLEY, Manufacturing and Analytical Chemist.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices! Paint Brushes of a very superior quality, constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SHOW CASES
of every description manufactured by
G. WINTER, No. 16 North William-st.
N. B.—A good assortment constantly on hand.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF
SUPERB OIL-PAINTINGS,
Late the property of the late Mr. Louis Pfeiffer,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
AT THE GALLERIES OF THE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
No. — 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.,
On the Evenings of MONDAY and TUESDAY,
Oct. 8 and 9,
Commencing at 7½ o'clock each evening.

The collection comprises a large altar-piece painted (1610) by Erasmus Quillinus. Two portraits undoubtedly by Rembrandt, purchased at the late King of Holland's sales. Landscapes and figures by Berghem, Holy Family, attributed to Rubens fruit by Vannes, &c., &c.

MODERN PAINTINGS.

By Henry F. Schaeffels, in the style of Louis XIV. Cattle pieces by Dielman and Tellaggerny. Marine Views by Musin, De Brackeller, Ford, Landscapes, Tableaux, and figures by Heine, Linnig, Van Hoog, De Keyser, Nobens, Lecomte, Morel, Fatie, Baumes, Matteson, Otto, Meyer, Reinhard, Gerard Honthors and many other celebrated masters. The above valuable collection is now on exhibition at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., every day and evening until the sale, when they will be positively sold without any reserve to the highest bidder.

N. B.—The above offers an opportunity never before met with to purchasers to obtain fine works of Art, and the public are respectfully invited to examine them, as they will be positively sold as above without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, ANTIQUE PORCELAINS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF VERTU.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 10½ A. M., at the mansion of RICHARD K. HAIGHT, Esq., corner of 5th-av. and 15th-st., all the elegant furniture, statuary, paintings, bronzes, antique porcelains and other articles of vertu, contained therein. Further particulars of the sale will be published in a few days.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) Oct. 8, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom No. 52 William-st.:

Shares.
13 Bank o' N. America..100
30 Humboldt Insurance..100
20 Grocers' Insurance... 50
10 Ætna Insurance...... 50
20 Washington Ins....... 50
20 Mer. Mutual Ins......100
5 Arctic Ins............ 50
50 U. S. Insurance........ 25
14 Excelsior Ins.......... 50
40 Imp. and Traders' Ins 50
40 Hope Insurance...... 50
100 Am. Guano Co........100
6 American Exchange..100
10 Goodhue Insurance..100

Shares.
20 Bank of Commerce...100
50 Lorillard Insurance... 25
50 Chic. & N. W. Railr'd.100
40 Fulton Insurance..... 25
10 Col. Mar. Insurance..100
10 Lamar Insurance.....100
600 Cairo City Prop.....100
100 N. Y. Consol. Stage. 25
10 Home Insurance........100
125 Gt. West. Mar. Ins....100
20 Standard Insurance.. 50
40 Hamilton Insurance.. 15
20 City Insurance........ 70

$5,000 Transit Railroad 1st mgt. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$12,000 New-York and New-Haven 1st mgt. 6 p. c. Bds.
$1,000 Terre Haute and Alton R. 2d mort. Bonds.
$5,000 Town of Fort Madison 8 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Sciota & Hocking Valley R. 1st mgt. Bonds.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Oct. 11. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Oct. 9, at 10½ A. M., a very large and desirable assortment of household goods of every conceivable description, from house No. 15 Clinton-place, a few doors west of Broadway.

The goods are both second-hand and new, a portion belonging to the house and others having been brought there from other houses.

In the assortment is every variety and quality of articles that good housekeepers can desire, and
ALL POSITIVELY MUST BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Among the articles are velvet and Brussels carpets;
Pier and mantel mirrors;
Elegant rosewood parlor furniture of all kinds;
Splendid 7-octave piano;
Lace and brocatel curtains;
Mantel clocks and decorations;
Easy and reception chairs;
Library and dining-room furniture in suites, superbly covered;
Rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, hair mattresses and bedding; cheap upper-story bedsteads, &c.; toilet sets, &c.; kitchen furniture, crockery, china, cutlery, cut glass-ware and silver service, spoons, &c.; altogether forming an assortment which, both in quality and condition, is well worthy the attention of buyers. Catalogues on morning of sale. House also to let from Nov. 1. Rent $2,000. Size 40 feet front and 65 feet deep. Inquire of the auctioneer.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS OF THE LATE CHARLES M. LEUPP.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, in a few days, at a time and place of which notice will be given hereafter, the collection of Paintings, both ancient and modern, together with the Engravings, belonging to the late Charles M. Leupp, among which will be found fine specimens of the following artists, namely Jordaens, Grenze, Vandyck, Watteau, Giordano, Panini, Preziosi, Robbe, De Block, Echbont, Ammeganck, Stuart, Cole, Durand, Leutze, Church, Kensett, Mount, Page, Huntington, Chapman, Edmonds, Audubon, Baker, Casilear, and many other artists of celebrity. Most of the modern paintings were painted to order for the late Mr. Leupp, whose well known taste enabled him to collect one of the finest galleries in the country. The sale will be without reserve, in settlement of his estate, and will comprise exclusively his entire gallery, (excepting family portraits,) as left by him at his decease. The Gallery will be open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at No. 2 East 25th-st., corner Madison-av., on and after Tuesday, Oct. 9, until Friday, Oct. 12, only, by permit obtained from the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway; or from C. M. Leupp & Co., No. 20 Ferry-st. It will also be open to public exhibition at the salesroom, of which due notice will be given in the daily papers. Catalogues may be had at the Auctioneers' office on Tuesday next, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF 262 LOTS AND GORES ON BROADWAY, 144TH, 145TH, 146TH, 147TH, 148TH, 149TH, 150TH AND 158TH STS.,
BEING A PART OF "THE BRADHURST ESTATE."

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON BROADWAY—28 lots E. S., bet. 147th and 158th sts.
ON BREAKNECK HILL ROAD—27 lots E. S., between 144th and 147th sts.
ON 144TH-ST.—6 lots and gores S. S., west of 8th-av.
ON 145TH-ST.—16 lots and gores N. and S. S. west 8th-av.
ON 146TH-ST.—22 lots and gores N. and S. S., west of 8th-av.
ON 147-ST.—22 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.
ON 148TH-ST.—38 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.
ON 149TH-ST.—50 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.
ON 150TH-ST.—49 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.
ON 158TH-ST.—7 lots and gores S. S., 105.3 east of Broadway.

The above tract lies splendidly on BROADWAY, (the KINGSBRIDGE ROAD,) west of 8th-av., and includes eight streets, one of them 100 feet wide. The grade is good, and the TITLE OLD AND UNQUESTIONABLE, having been many years in the family. THE TERMS of payment WILL BE LIBERAL, and the SALE ABSOLUTE.

Maps, &c., can be obtained at No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on MONDAY, Oct. 8, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., London Dock wines, brandies, whiskies, rum, &c., imported in cases. A large and valuable consignment from an old Boston house of the above goods, in cases of 30 full sized bottles, viz.: pale and London Dock brandy, London Dock rum, very superior (1852) Scotch whisky, Madeira £60 per butt, Warre Brothers' port, pale Gastella sherry, believed to be the only lot of this favorite wine in the United States. The goods are all in our store, and the public are invited to call and examine samples previous to the sale. Also, an invoice from an old City importing house in bottles, cases, casks and demijohns, part of the finest possible quality, and guaranteed as such or no sale; port wines, bottled in Oporto; Madeira, most positively over thirty years old, very superior; Manzanilla pale sherry, genuine cognac brandies; old Scotch and Irish whiskys, very mild Bourbon and Monongahela, Jamaica rum, gin, &c.; champagnes, clarets, hocks, &c.; also, whisky, rum, brandies, &c., in casks. To be sold in the original packages or by the demijohn. Also, 7,200 fine cigars, from the best houses in Havana, consisting in part of Cabanas, Brevas, Figaros, Prensados, La Rosa, Concha, Española, Filanthropa, Empressa and Piccolomini, Zarzuelas, St. Victoria, El Dolce far Niente, Concha and other superior brands.

AUCTION SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.—The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, Oct. 26, 1860, at 3 o'clock P. M., the valuable property situated at the corner of Broad and William sts., in Newark, N. J., belonging to the estate of Russell H. Nevins, deceased. The lot is 55 feet 8 inches wide in front on Broad-st., continuing of that width 100 feet, when it has a width of 75 feet 8 inches for the distance of 87 feet 10 inches, and is 25 feet wide for the remaining depth of 12 feet 2 inches. It is 187 feet 10 inches deep on William-st., and 200 feet deep on the north side, communicating with an alley in the rear, on which it is bounded 25 feet. The hotel is a large, substantially built four-story brick building, having a basement and under-cellar. It occupies the whole front of the lot, and extends about 140 feet on William-st. The property will be set up at $20,000, and will be sold to the highest bidder above that sum; ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and twenty-three per cent. on the 15th day of November next. The balance of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years, from 15th November, 1860, on interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. For further information, the subscriber may be addressed, care of William R. Nevins, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

D. H. NEVINS, Executor.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9 and 10, each day, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st., a superb collection of Real Carrara Marble Statuary and Vases, being the importation of Signor Mancini.

STATUARY—The assortment comprises some superb pieces of Real Statuary Marble Sculptures, by Franchi, Bartolini and others.

VASES—Consisting of an unusually rich variety of real Bardillio Marble, Agate, Sienna and Alabaster Vases, of the Roman, Grecian, Florentine, Tuscan, Neapolitan, and other classic styles. A rich profusion of beautifully carved card receivers, tazzas, fountains and other ornaments. Also, rich fancy goods, bronze clocks, plated ware, Berlin goods, &c. Also, a complete assortment of Bohemian glassware, punch bowls, fruit sets, decanters salaras, &c. A portion of the goods will be on exhibition on Monday, Oct. 9.

W. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF BROOKLYN LOTS AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESDAY, OCT. 9, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—W. H. FRANKLIN will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 32 valuable lots in the VIth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, surrounded by first-class improvements, situated on Clinton, Nelson and Luqueer sts., Hamilton-av., 3d and 4th places, Huntington-st., &c.

Also,
21 lots in the VIIIth Ward of Brooklyn, on 10th-av. and 13th-st.

TERMS—60 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Title A No. 1. Maps at No. 5 Broad-st.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, AT AUCTION, on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the seed-store, No. 9 John-st., comprising fine healthy plants of azalias, begonias, fuchsias, ferns, lycopodiums cacti, double Chinese primrose, amaryllis cape jessamines, &c., &c., from the establishment of Mr. LOUIS MENAND, Albany, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER, NEAR POUGHKEEPSIE. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, New-York.

HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE, 216 acres, with fine improvements, situated on the Hudson river, near Clinton Point, and midway between New-Hamburg and Poughkeepsie, with a river front. The dwelling is a new, first-class frame house, filled in with brick, beautifully located, commanding a fine view of the Hudson river and surrounding country; new and spacious outbuildings. The soil is of an excellent quality, and there is a never-failing stream of water crossing the easterly part of the ground. A choice variety of fruit and shade trees. This sale offers a rare chance to any gentleman desirous to settle on the banks of the Hudson. It could, if desired, be advantageously divided, there being several fine sites on the premises; Clinton Point Post-office is on this place, and gives a daily mail. Terms easy. A map of the farm, and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

S. SABIN & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTIONEERS OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
4th-st. and Lafayette-place, one door east of Broadway.
The sale of the late
WM. E. BURTON'S LIBRARY
Will commence THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, OCT. 9, AT 1½ O'CLOCK P. M., at No. 7 West Baltic-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, a small quantity of excellent furniture, as good as new; handsome mahogany bookcase, centre table, mahogany and walnut cottage chairs, rich lace window curtains, 1 handsome double and 2 single mahogany bedsteads, with spring mattresses; marble top dress bureau and washstand, crib, enameled chamber suit, lounge, oak dining-room furniture, carpets, matting, oil cloth, China glass and kitchen furniture. Also, a Bernard newfoundland dog.

A. R. THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A LARGE AMERICAN Eagle, with a large variety of stuffed birds in cases and on perches, will be sold at auction by A. R. THOMPSON, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., by descriptive catalogue. (Be prompt.)

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, and fancy goods, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., an extra large and free sale of all kinds of salable goods, in lots, for dealers. Sale worthy attention.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1, upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

LAND WARRANTS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., No. 44 Exchange-place,
New-York, Sept. 14, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDERS and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified, that, according to a decree entered by the bondholders, and granted by the District Court of Dubuque County, Iowa, at the August term, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad has been absolutely sold and foreclosed for their benefit, under the compromise arrangement entered into and accepted at the Bondholders' meeting, held at this office, July 6 and 7, 1860. The franchises and rights, together with the lands of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, have been conveyed to the new organization, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and the Trustees (who are Provisional Directors of the new Company) are prepared to make the exchange of all evidences of the indebtedness, in accordance with the decree of Court. The election of the Directors of the new Company being near at hand, it is very important that each interest should be represented. Bondholders are respectfully requested to send to this office their bonds, and receive preferred stock of the new organization at as early a day as possible. Pamphlets containing all the particulars of the foreclosure suit, articles of incorporation of the new Company, &c., &c., can be had upon application at this office.

M. K. JESUP, HERMANN GELPCKE, } New-York.
PLATT SMITH, W. W. HAMILTON, } Dubuque.
Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co. and Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861.

JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-STREET—NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1860.—The holders of the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst., fund all unpaid coupons of said class of Bonds of earlier date than November, 1859, and the 4 coupons of November, 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefor the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company at par. For all coupons offered in full sets the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1860.

The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals (indorsed "Proposals for S. F. Bonds,") addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, of Boston, will be received until noon of the 25th day of October inst., for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of sixty six thousand dollars. Also of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of twenty-five thousand dollars.

J. M. FORBES, H. H. HUNNEWELL, N. THAYER, } Trustees.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.—CHATHAM-square, corner of New Bowery—open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before October 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1. Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE RECEIVER NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, } New-York, Oct. 5, 1860.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, the interest on the Third Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the first day of September, 1859, and the first day of March, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, on and after Oct. 8, inst.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—We have $119,000 to be invested on bond and mortgage, in sums of $5,000 and upwards, on New-York property; also $100,000, which will be loaned as above, in one sum; also, about $40,000, on Brooklyn and suburban property. FIELD & McLEAN, Auctioneers, No. 9 Pine-st.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, falling due Oct. 1, next, will be paid on and after that day at the Ocean Bank.

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant-Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, —No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1860.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

LAND-WARRANTS WANTED—BY GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st., Office of Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

COAL.

RED ASH COAL DISCHARGING—A PURE article—stove and egg sizes, at a reduction of 50 cents per ton from the yard price, if taken direct from the boat. Also, Lehigh, Broad Mountain, Cannel and Liverpool Orrel Coals at lowest market rates.

HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre, and Jane and West sts.

SPORTING.

GRAND REGATTA—AT NEWTOWN CREEK, Green Point, L. I., will take place from the American Flag House on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock precisely.

FOR WARMING CHURCHES, HOUSES, &c., get Bartlett's Patent Heaters for Wood or Coal. They are economical and free from gas.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacié de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause or disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases	$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium	27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français. Sold by

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.
OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.
TRENWITH, 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.
A SURE CURE FOR GOUT.
A SURE CURE FOR NEURALGIA.
A SURE CURE FOR TIC DOULOUREUX.
The Great French Remedy—Dr. Roban's Rheumatic Cure.

It is a well established fact of the thousands of cases, even those of long standing which have assumed a chronic form, and universally pronounced incurable, not in a single instance, has it been known to fail of effecting a

RADICAL CURE.

Sold at Dr. Roban's Principal Office, No. 692 Broadway. Wholesale Depot, No. 9 Morris-st., and by Whitehead & Brothers, No. 152 Greenwich-street. Price $1 00 per Bottle.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.

Dépôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, No. 483, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

HOW TO CURE SECRET DISEASES.—HOW TO CURE FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
HOW TO CURE ORGANIC WEAKNESS.
HOW TO CURE NERVOUS DISEASES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND URINARY ORGANS.

See PATIENT'S GUIDE, containing advice and mode of cure, with

PLEASANT REMEDIES.
At little cost and no exposure.
Price 10 cents.

Sold by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or mailed free on receipt of 4 postage stamps. Address Box No. 1,028 Philadelphia Post-office.

DR. LARMONT'S WORK—FORTIETH EDITION—Upon Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Strictures, and all Genito-urinary Diseases, was the first, years ago, to expose cauterization, and prove by his cured patients its danger. The book should be in the hands of every person in health or disease. Those who had suffered from the unsuccessful treatment of less experienced physicians know the value of his services. Offices, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York; hours, 9 to 6 daily, and 7 to 9 THURSDAY EVENINGS. Book, $1. Sold and mailed free by the author, and H. G. Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases, 25 years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures; all who suffer from the maltreatment of medical pretenders, may rely on receiving honorable treatment. Dr. J. is a legally qualified physician and surgeon. Charges moderate.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DEAFNESS, DEAFNESS AT ONCE REMOVED.

READ TESTIMONY.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, } NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1860.

Dr. Von Moschzisker treated me very successfully and satisfactorily. My hearing was restored, and continues as good as ever, and I add my testimony in his favor.

G. B. LAMAR,
President of the Bank of the Republic.

Dr. Von Moschzisker has operated on me for deafness of many years' standing with eminent success, after having tried several Aurists in this City without any satisfactory result, for which I tender him my thanks and always my grateful remembrance.

H. B. McKEON,
No. 525 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

OFFICE
NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE,
BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—FOR SALE A FINE stock of new and second-hand tables, at reasonable prices. Private houses furnished. Call and examine, or send your orders by mail.

WM. H. GRIFFITH,
No. 146 Fulton-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR KEY WEST AND HAVANA, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid, staunch, and favorite steamer ISABEL, WILLIAM ROLLINS, Commander, will depart with the United States mails, for Key West and Havana, (touching at Charleston, to receive mails and passengers,) from Pier No. 4 North River, on MONDAY, Oct. 12. This steamer (unsurpassed for speed, safety, and comfort) has water-tight compartments entirely inclosing her engines, thus insuring to the public safety of vessel and passengers in case of collision or stranding. Her cabins and staterooms are replete with all the modern conveniences and elegancies, and her table and wines are superior to any other vessel in the trade. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the
NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

CONNAUGHT	4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.

The next departure will be the CONNAUGHT, from Boston, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, to be followed by the PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.

From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland

First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to state room accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices: In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY Oct. 13.
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Nov. 10.

STEAMER OF OCT. 20,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
United States Mail steamship VANDERBILT, P. E. LEFEVRE commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.

First cabin, $120; second cabin, $60; third cabin to Havre, $35; to Southampton, $30.

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Sept. 26.
EUROPA, Anderson, leave Boston Wednesday, Oct. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Oct. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, Oct. 17
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Oct. 24.
CANADA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, jewelry, specie, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Three steamers a week—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.—Tri weekly United States Mail Side wheel steamship Line. The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on MONDAY, Oct 8, at 4 o'clock P. M., instead of SATURDAY, Oct. 6, as previously advertised, she not being able to leave Charleston on her last regular day in consequence of the severity of the gale prevailing at the time. Passengers already booked will please note the change. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The MARION, Capt. FOSTER will succeed on THURSDAY, Oct. 11 and the JAS ADGER, J. D. PHILLIPS, Commander, on SATURDAY, Oct. 13. The Adams Express Company's Great Southern Express is carried on this line. The Express agents South will give information as to sailing days, fare, &c.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South side Railroads for LYNCHBURG BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., taking freights for Portsmouth, City Point and Richmond.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., taking freight for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., taking freight for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 10 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

TAPPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA.

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application. If by letter inclose a postage stamp, to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 12 o'clock, M.,

FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. JNO. A. POST, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 4 at 4 P. M.

Passage to Savannah, with accommodations unequaled, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $29 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Eufala, $24; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st. and No. 335 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on Wednesday next, 10th instant. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the Persia from 11 to 12 o'clock to convey passengers and baggage on board. In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf, as they cannot be taken on board. The AFRICA will sail 24th instant.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Nov. 17 and Dec. 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for speed and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

J. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE FIRST-CLASS SIDE-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will sail from Philadelphia for Savannah, on FRIDAY, Oct. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cabin passage $; steerage, $8. Through tickets to New-Orleans and intermediate points at same rate as by steamers from New-York. Superior staterooms may be secured by applying to A. HERON, Jr., No. 126 North Wharves, Philadelphia. The steamer KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

DR. RIGGS' TRUSS CHALLENGES COMPARISON with any other. New appliances for varicole and enlarged veins, No. 2 Barclay-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 8,
MOST POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

The Company will leave on Tuesday for Philadelphia, and give on WEDNESDAY the Grand Gala Opera in honor of the arrival of the Prince of Wales at the American Academy of Music in Philadelphia.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 8,
Second and last night of
LINDA DI CHAMONIX.
PATTI, Mad. STRAKOSCH, BRIGNOLI, FERRI, SUSINI.

In consequence of previously made arrangements, Mlle. PATTI and Sig. BRIGNOLI Will depart for the South and West and not return to New-York during the Winter. To-night's LINDA will afford the only opportunity of hearing them.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. Wallack..........Lessee.
Mr. Lester Wallack..........Stage Manager.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. W. R. BLAKE,
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. NORTON,
Mrs. HOEY, Miss GANNON,
Mrs. VERNON, Miss TREE,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,

ALL
PLAYING
WITH
FIRE.
IN
Mr. John Brougham's
New Comedy,
Pronounced by the Press and Public
THE VERY BEST
OF
ALL HIS PRODUCTIONS.
IT IS ACTED
EVERY NIGHT.

Places may be secured six days in advance. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

MR. WALLACK
begs to state, in consequence of the great success of the Comedy, and the immense number nightly unable to obtain admission,
THE FREE LIST
must necessarily, with the exception of
THE PRESS,
be strictly prohibited.

PALACE GARDEN.
ONLY THREE NIGHTS.
MONDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
Oct. 8, 12 and 13.
WONDERFUL AND BEAUTIFUL EXHIBITION
OF
ACTING DISSOLVING VIEWS,
By the lately discovered
AGIOSCOPE.

This exhibition of Views appears with the most splendid shifting scenes, and produces a wonderful effect. They have met with the greatest applause all over Europe; they surely will meet here with a similar success. Full particulars will be given by the programme.

Admission 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

After the exhibition, the whole Garden, known as the prettiest and most fashionable here, will be illuminated with colored Bengal lights.

Everybody ought to go on one of these nights.

LENT'S GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

L. B. LENT..........Manager
WILL PERFORM IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9 and 10,
At 2 in the Afternoon and 7½ in the Evening, each day.
The spacious canvas pavilion is erected on the lot
OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL.

Admission to all parts of the pavilion..........25 cents

Among the extraordinary attractions in this famous equestrian troupe is the distinguished artiste
MLLE. HELOISE.

The great feature of Niblo's Garden last Winter, during the sojourn of Cooke's Royal Amphitheatre in this country. Besides whom are many of the other renowned riders and acrobats of the present day, together with the Educated Mules, Dan Rice and P. T. Barnum.

The splendid trained Horse Abdallah.

Performing ponies, comic scenas, burlettas, &c.

Magnificent orchestra, led by A. Probst.

WINTER GARDEN.

On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, the management has great pleasure in announcing that
MISS CUSHMAN
will appear, for the first time, in her great part of
MEG MERRILIES,
in the delightful drama of
GUY MANNERING,
in which personation she has obtained a
WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Miss Cushman will be supported by a powerful company, including Mr. J. W. Couldock, (his first appearance here,) Mr. Dyott, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Stoddart, Mr. Lingham, Mr. Marlow, Mrs. Duffield, Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. Chanfrau and Mrs. George Stoddart.

MR. J. G. MAEDER'S
ANNUAL
SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT
AT DODWORTH'S ROOMS,
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, 1860,
Assisted by the following talent:
MISS MARIA BRAINERD, MRS. MOZART,
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON, Dr. CHAS GUILMETTE,
MR. STEPHEN C. MASSETT, MR. GEO. W. WOOSTER,
Dr. CLARE W. BEAMES and MRS. MAEDER.
Conductor, Mr. MAEDER. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents, at the music stores and door.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. James M. Nixon
FOURTH WEEK OF MR. EDWIN FORREST.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, 1860,
Will be presented Shakspeare's tragedy of
KING LEAR.
KING LEAR..........Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Supported by Messrs. Conway, Fisher, Canoll, Fenno, Mad. Ponisi, Mrs. Conway, Miss Athens, &c. &c.
WEDNESDAY—Mr. Forrest's Eleventh Night.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Managers..........George Wood and E. L. Tilton.
FIRST NIGHT
Of an entirely new drama, written expressly for this theatre, entitled the
FIRE AND THE PLAGUE OF LONDON.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8,
THE FIRE AND THE PLAGUE
OF LONDON.
MY SON DIANA.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietors.......Messrs. G. L. Fox & J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Oct. 8, 1860.
The performance will commence with the great local drama of
FAST WOMEN OF THE MODERN DAY.
After which, the comic pantomime of
ASPHODEL.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
NINETEENTH SEASON, 1860 61.

The first public rehearsal will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Subscriptions received in the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenburg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

By order, L. SPIER, Sec.

BROWN'S GREAT PICTURE.

The splendid view of New-York from Hoboken by the celebrated landscapist, GEORGE L. BROWN, called
THE BAY AND CITY OF NEW-YORK
AT SUNRISE,
is now on view at the CRAYON ART GALLERY
corner Broadway and 8th-st.
Admittance 25 cents. GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER

The staunch, commodious and fast steamer CROTON. Apply to Captain or clerk on board steamer *Long Island*, Pier No. 32 E. R., between 10 and 3 P. M.

OCTOBER, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Tues.,	Oct.	2,	3½ P. M.	Tues.,	Oct.	2,	8 A. M.
Wed'y,	Oct.	3,	4 P. M.	Wed'y,	Oct.	3,	8 A. M.
Friday,	Oct.	5,	7 A. M.	Thurs.,	Oct.	4,	8 A. M.
Sat.,	Oct.	6,	12 M.	Friday,	Oct.	5	11 A. M.
Tues.,	Oct.	9,	11 A. M.	Mon.,	Oct.	8,	8½ A. M.
Wed'y,	Oct.	10,	11 A. M.	Tues.,	Oct.	9,	2 P. M.
Thurs.,	Oct.	11,	11½ A. M.	Wed'y,	Oct.	10,	3 P. M.
Friday,	Oct.	12,	3½ P. M.	Thurs.,	Oct.	11,	3½ P. M.
Sat.,	Oct.	13,	3½ P. M.	Sat.,	Oct.	13,	7 A. M.
Mon.,	Oct.	15,	3½ P. M.	Mon.,	Oct.	15,	7½ A. M.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—CHANGE OF TIME.—THE PEOPLE'S LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.—Fare 50 cents; meals on board. The new steamer JOHN BROOKS, Capt. JOHN BROOKS, Jr., on and after TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1860, will leave New-York from Peck-slip, East River, for Bridgeport, every TUESDAY THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., arriving in Bridgeport in time to take the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroad trains. Returning, will leave Bridgeport from Railroad Wharf for New-York, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ A. M., on arrival of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroad trains. Freight taken at the lowest rates. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st., New-York.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing 8 A. M., and 1 P. M. From Fulton-Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt WILLIAM A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with all the Express trains.

GEO W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Seventy-five cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50; deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 112 South-st.

D. A. MILLS, Agent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier, at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY leaves New-York from Pier foot of Jay st., touching at Christopher, every AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 836 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 80 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Under the personal supervision of......P. T. BARNUM
EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
COMMENCING MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1860,
LIVING SIAMESE TWINS,

These most wonderful and extraordinary of all human curiosities ever seen—two living men inseparably united at the pit of the stomach the only case ever known in the world—will be on

EXHIBITION AT THE MUSEUM,

Day and Evening, with TWO OF THEIR CHILDREN, for a short time only, stopping at New-York only for a rest, on their way to California. At the same time will be exhibited, for a few days, the

GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION.

The mighty King of the Ocean, the long-supposed fabulous NEPTUNE, the most MAJESTIC, TERRIFIC, though yet docile inhabitant of the great deep, the most interesting creature alive. He weighs 810 pounds and eats 60 pounds of fish daily. All who would see him must do it soon, as he leaves for Cuba on the 12th inst. Also, the

ALBINO FAMILY!—WHITE NEGROES, or MOORS, The most interesting human curiosities ever seen. Their parents were pure Africans, black as ebony, yet they are WHITE AS SNOW, their LONG, BUSHY HAIR WHITE AS MILK, and their eyes of the most delicate and decided pink. They, also, leave for Cuba on the 12th inst.

THE STRANGE AND MYSTERIOUS ANIMALS,
THE "WHAT CAN THEY BE?"
TWO IN NUMBER AND OF DISTINCT SPECIES,
One of which has TWO DISTINCT HEADS, but one leg below the knee, and is WEB-FOOTED!
LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" or MAN-MONKEY.
A most interesting, amusing, and wonderful creature.
THE LADY WITH LONG HAIR.
THE FAMOUS LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
THE FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!

Filled with LIVING SEA and RIVER FISH, from various climes, as the beautiful ANGEL FISH, SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, FLYING FISH, LIVING ALLIGATORS, LIVING CROCODILES, &c., &c.; LIVING SHARKS, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING BABY ANACONDAS, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, GREAT VARIETY OF NEW WAX FIGURES. The wonderful FORTUNE TELLER.—Consultation fee 25 cents extra.

In the AFTERNOON and EVENING at 3 and 7½ o'clock, will be produced in the Lecture Room, that

SUPERB HISTORICAL DRAMA,
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

Which has attracted such unwonted crowds to the Museum. It will be produced with renewed attractions, in Decorations, Scenery, Costumes, &c., &c. For particulars of which, see small bills. Notwithstanding the immense popularity of this Drama, the Management will be compelled to withdraw it in whole or in part after this week, to make room for other Novelties, which have been in rehearsal the last month.

Notwithstanding these immense attractions and the 850,000 curiosities from every part of the Globe, the price of Admission remains at only 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK
and
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF THE
NEW THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA
called
AILEEN AROON.
THIS EVENING,
Oct. 7, 1860,
AILEEN AROON;
Or, THE LADY OF GLANMIRE,
A TALE OF THE COUNTY CORK.
MISS LAURA KEENE as AILEEN AROON.
Supported by the
PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 8

THE FINE ARTS.

On view at Goupil's
Two remarkable Statuettes, representing
"LABOR AND COMMERCE."

Also, a bust of
MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,
Executed in Rome by
Miss EMMA STEBBINS.

The friends of the Artist and the lovers of art generally are invited to inspect these works, which remain here but a short time. Admission free.

No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

BILLIARDS.

Mr. BERGER, Professor of Billiards from Paris, will give a short series of scientific and artistic exhibitions at Phelan's private room, corner of 10th-st. and Broadway, every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, and every evening at 8 o'clock. Price of admission $1.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cts.

MR. FITZGERALD TASISTRO WILL recite Shakespeare's Tragedy of HAMLET at the lecture-room of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 9th inst. Tickets 50 cents each. To commence at 8 o'clock.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE TO ALBANY $2.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6 15, from White-st. dépôt; for Croton Falls, from 26th-st. dépôt, 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, from 26th-st. dépôt, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above—(this train runs to Millerton every Saturday evening;) for Albany, from 26th-st. dépôt, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M. White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 6 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, stopping at all stations north of Fordham, 6 A. M.; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—On and after Monday, Sept. 17, 1860, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Through Express trains at 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail Train at 7:20 A. M.; Sleeping-car train, 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included.) Way trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4:15, 7 and 10:45 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; Emigrant Train from 31st-st., 6:35 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) at 8:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:45 and 8:30 P. M.; Albany about 30 minutes later; leave Albany for New-York, 5 P. M., (Sundays included.)

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:43 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places. On and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, the TAMINEND will leave New-York at 3 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant vs. The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid viz., the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, dépôt grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials machinery, and all other personal property, (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated, Oct. 1, 1860.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a general Stationery, Printing, and Lithographing business at No. 31 Nassau-st.

The style of the firm will be B. F. CORLIES & MACY.

The said partnership to commence on the 1st day of October, 1860, and expire on the 30th day of September, 1863.

BENJAMIN F. CORLIES,
CHARLES A. MACY, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF McKEE & WEIR is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. SAMUEL WEIR will continue the business, and settle all claims against said firm, and is entitled to collect all debts and demands due said firm.

JOHN McKEE.
SAMUEL WEIR.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1860.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Non-Reception of the California Mails, Passengers and Treasure.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Attempted Revolution by the Blacks at Panama.

Joint Occupation of the City by the British and the Americans.

THE NEW-GRANADIAN REVOLUTION.

Return of President Mora to Costa Rica—Punta Arenas in his Possession.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. Tinklepaugh, from Aspinwall on the 30th ult., with mails and passengers from the South Pacific and Central America only, arrived at this port last night.

The *Northern Light* arrived at Aspinwall Sept. 19, at 3:30 P. M. Passengers and mails crossed to Panama same evening and embarked on board the *Golden Age*.

The *Northern Light* sailed from Aspinwall Sept. 30 for New-York, without treasure, mails or passengers from California, the steamer leaving San Francisco on the 11th, and due at Panama on the 24th, not having arrived at the time of sailing. On the 23d and 24th there was a heavy swell on the bay of Panama indicative of a gale outside. It was supposed that the missing steamer (the *J. L. Stephens*) may have encountered rough weather, and broken some part of her machinery. If so, as she has but a single engine, and there being but little wind generally at this season, she might be some time in reaching Panama.

The Agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company commenced fitting up the spare ship *Washington* on the 27th, in order to have her ready for the mail and passengers per *North Star*. She has been overhauled and newly coppered.

The *North Star*, from New-York on the 21st, arrived at Aspinwall at 11 A. M., on the 29th. Her mails and passengers were in Aspinwall when the *Northern Light* left, as the *Washington* was not ready to receive them. They were to cross the Isthmus on the morning of October 1, when the *Washington* would be ready for sea.

The *North Star* was prepared and amply provided to bring home the passengers of the regular ship connecting with her as well as those of the *John L. Stephens*, should she arrive, the *Northern Light* having transferred a good proportion of her stores.

On Sunday, [illegible]th ult., the election of President of New Granada took place. Both in Aspinwall and Panama the vote was almost unanimous for Gen. Herran. In Panama but two votes were cast against him, and those were given for Gen. Arboleda.

There was nothing later from the interior proper of the progress of the revolution. From the Cauca there was late intelligence, to the effect that the Conservatives were successful, and that Gen. Mosquera was near Popyan, hard pressed. He could not hold out much longer.

On the morning of the 27th a negro mob invested Panama, and plunged the city into the greatest alarm and excitement. The authorities applied to the commanders of the American and British ships-of-war to protect the city, and forces were landed from the ships. At the latest advices the negroes had retired to the bushes. The British force had been partly withdrawn. The United States marines from the *St. Marys* still held possession of the Panama Railroad Company's dépôt. The trains cross and recross the Railroad daily, entirely undisturbed.

At the latest moment dispatches were sent over by telegraph from the commander of the United States ship *St. Marys* to the Secretary of the Navy, and were given in charge of C. G. Fox, Esq., as Consul at Aspinwall, who is a passenger on the *Northern Light*.

Aspinwall remains quiet.

IMPORTANT FROM PANAMA.

Attempted Revolution by the Blacks—A Two Hours' Engagement—Interference of the British Naval Forces—Joint Occupation by the British and Americans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Sept. 28, 1860.

For the past few weeks the National Intendente for the State of Panama has been forcibly recruiting men for service against the Revolutionists under Mosquera and Nieto. The negroes complain that great injustice has been done them in the matter. They say that while many idle whites and parti-colored young men, as well as blacks who happened to be of the Conservative Party, have been exempted from conscription, they have been arbitrarily taken from their labor, and from their wives and children, and sent to different parts of the Confederation to fight in a cause for which they have no sympathy. When it was known that the Intendente intended to recruit 400 men to be sent to Santa Marta, hundreds of negroes fled from the city and took refuge in the country, or hid in the bush. Of course so many men could not long exist among so sparse and poor a population, and to return was to fall into the hands of the Intendente. So it appears that about 300 of these banded together, and gathering as many arms and as much ammunition as possible, they waited till the garrison here should be weakened by the requisition of Gen. Arboleda for the Magdalena. On Tuesday, 25th, 150 of these were sent across the Railroad to Aspinwall, leaving only 70 men to garrison this city.

As long ago as Sunday, the 23d, it was reported that 300 men, or thereabouts, were encamped at the mouth of the Rio Grande, three miles from Panama, or were hiding in the woods in the vicinity. It was said that they were well armed and provisioned, and ready for a fight, but these reports were not generally credited. On Tuesday the Governor called out a company of militia, and stationed them in the cuartels, but on the following day they were released from duty till evening. At about 8 P. M. on Wednesday one of the guard at the gate, either accidentally or otherwise, discharged his piece, from which a report arose that the "negroes were coming in," causing such alarm that in the twinkling of an eye every shop was closed, and the people in the streets fled to their houses in affright. Taking a stroll through the principal streets I could not discover any cause for alarm, and so went home laughing at the "scare" the poor people had got.

At 6 o'clock on the morning of Thursday the town was alarmed by the rattling of musketry in the suburbs and the cries of the people in the streets. Presently the firing, which appeared to be on "general principles" and aimed at nobody, became more rapid, with the occasional discharge of a cannon. This continued for over an hour, while I was standing on my balcony watching the firing of some detached parties in the neighborhood of the railroad. The fire having slackened somewhat I went into the streets to see what the fuss was all about, being obliged to take advantage of sharp corners and irregularities in the streets to avoid the balls which came over the houses into the city, and which occasionally came in rather uncomfortable proximity to one's head. Coming out on to the main square of the city, commonly called the Cathedral Plaza, I found about 75 British sailors and marines drawn up there in fighting order. The commander told me that this was about half of the force with which he had been sent to the shore at 3½ o'clock in the morning, and which he landed at about one hour before the firing commenced. Another portion of his force was stationed near the barracks, and still another force in front of the British Consulate and Intendente's residence, which is one and the same thing. At 8½ A. M. the firing ceased entirely, the negroes having retired on learning that a British force was on shore. The negroes outside occupied the houses or rather supplementary town outside the walls, called the District of Santa Anna, and had a few men in the tower of the Church of Santa Anna. After the negroes had retired, the militia and regulars occupied Santa Anna, and searched many of the houses. I believe they found some two or three dead bodies of those who were probably not engaged in the fight, and say half a dozen wounded in the same category—two of the latter being women. They also brought in during the morning, ten or twelve persons whom they called "prisoners," only one of whom is said to have had any part in the fight. The regulars lost two in killed and three or four in wounded, neither party having been near enough to the other to do much damage to life and limb. Probably about a thousand shots were fired on both sides.

The British force at 9 o'clock occupied the City Hall or Government House, in which the sessions of the Legislature are held, and hoisted the British flag from the balcony. The shops and other places of business were all closed during the day. In the district occupied by the negroes outside, were many stocks of goods, some of them of the value of at least $10,000 each, but they touched nothing, and retired in good order, and are supposed now to have marched upon some of the small towns in the interior. Had they not learned that the British had come on shore and would not allow them to enter the city, they would undoubtedly have had possession of it before 10 o'clock, and then the Intendente would have been forced to call for a joint occupation of the British and American forces.

At 9 o'clock, as soon as the telegraph operator found it safe to go across the town to his office, communication was opened to Aspinwall, when Col. Totten, Agent of the Railroad, requested Consul Corwine to ask Commander Porter to send a guard on shore to protect the dépôts, fearing that on a renewal of the disturbances, some evil-minded persons might fire the buildings. The Consul, in complying with this request, thought it proper to advise the Intendente of his intention. That officer remarked verbally, that it would be entirely agreeable to him to have an American guard to occupy the dépôt; but he further remarked, and in presence of Capt. Mitchell, of the *Clio*, that Capt. Mitchell had sent the British force on shore without any request from the authorities; but, nevertheless, he felt under obligations to him for so doing. Capt. Mitchell assented to these remarks, and went on to say that in sending his men on shore he had placed himself in a false position. "I had been promised," were his exact words, "that in case the negroes made the first attack, I should have charge. I brought my men on shore, and have thus placed myself in a false position. I should have kept my men at the beach." Nevertheless, Capt. Mitchell has still possession of the town, having left on shore last night about sixty men, whom he relieved this morning by fresh men from his ship. It is probable he and Capt. Porter, of the *St. Marys*, will to-day have some correspondence on the matter.

Capt. Porter sent 35 men to occupy the dépôt. They are under the command of Lieut. Fairfax, and have one 12-pound brass Dahlgren gun. Capt. Porter will on no account interfere in this quarrel, unless called upon by the officials of the Government here to do so, and when once ashore, will keep his flag flying till he hears from Washington. But there is little chance of his being called upon, as the Intendente, from family connections, education and sentiment, is thoroughly English.

Last night, the French Consul was induced to ask for an English force to guard a house in which he has a room, in Santa Anna, and they were sent him. The real purpose of sending these men there was probably that the "outside party" might understand that the British had occupied the disturbed quarter.

The Legislature will meet to-day, it is said, to consult upon the propriety of removing their session to Santiago, 150 miles in the interior.

We do not anticipate any further trouble here as long as the British occupy the place; but if affairs are once more left in the hands of the authorities, it is certain we shall be kept in hot water for a long time.

SATURDAY, Sept. 29.

The California steamer not yet having made her appearance, it is understood the *Northern Light* will not wait at Aspinwall after to-morrow morning, so I must dispatch my letters for her to-day.

Yesterday Capt. Mitchell, of Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Clio*, sent the greater part of his men on board, leaving about twenty at the British Consulate, and a number of marines at the French Consulate. At about 2 o'clock P. M. another stampede of the inhabitants took place, the bugles having called the militia to arms. The shops had been opened late in the morning, but were closed at the moment the alarm was sounded, and were not opened again during the day and evening. The scare this time was caused by two fools shooting off their guns in the suburbs.

Last evening several arrests of suspicious persons were made. Don Manuel Garcia, an old Spaniard, who had just gotten up sail on his bongo for Chorsera, was seized, together with two men belonging to his boat, and carried to prison, charged with having powder and ball in his possession for the rebels. A quantity of powder and ball found in his boat was taken possession of by the authorities.

Just at the same moment, a poor, foolish sort of a fellow, in the street, a negro, on being challenged or ordered to stop by a soldier, ran, upon which he was fired at and severely wounded. It is said he is since dead.

Last night the Consulate being filled with both foreign and native families, Commander Porter sent eight men on shore to protect it. Your correspondent had to make 36 beds last night in his own house for the people who have taken refuge in it, their own houses being in more exposed situations than his.

All day yesterday the people were fleeing from the suburbs and many from the town, to country huts and houses. The closely packed suburb of Santa Anna and the Cienega, probably containing 2,500 inhabitants, are almost completely deserted.

Yesterday a person was sent to confer with the "rebels." The messenger was told that it was their intention to take possession of the town, but he might be assured that foreigners as well as their property would be respected.

Last evening the National Intendente and the Governor agreed to call for a joint occupation of the city by the British and American forces, and this morning arrangements are being made to that end. F. W. R.

NEW-GRANADA.

Progress of the Revolution—Position of Mosquera—Repulse of the Revolutionary Forces at Santa Marta—Election of President.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1860.

I am unable to send you anything of importance relative to the progress of the revolution in New-Granada. We have not heard a word from the Pacific slope since my last. At that time Mosquera was reported to be either in the State of Antioquia at the head of 3,000 men, or very near its frontier on Cauca, while his principal General, Obando, was at the head of a couple of thousand more, defending himself from attacks at home, in Cauca.

Since writing the above, the British steamer *Anne* has arrived from Guayaquil and intermediate ports. Mosquera is reported to be in Popayan, in Cauca, "surrounded by the forces of the General Government," and his situation is said to be precarious. The son of Mosquera had been taken prisoner in Cauca, together with a few men under his command. It is reported that a letter was found on him from his father, telling him to take care of himself, as the revolution would be a failure.

The British steamer *Saladin* arrived at Aspinwall from Santa Marta, State of Magdalena, on the 15th, but only brought a few stupid bulletins of Arboleda, commanding the Government forces besieged in that place, of the operations of himself and antagonists up to the 31st August. According to him, he had reduced the besieging party, which consisted of 1,300 men, to 400; but he is not very clear as to what fate befel the missing 900 men of the revolutionists. It is quite clear to disinterested parties, however, that if Arboleda's first count is right the Revolutionary leader must have that number now, barring about a dozen, which the valiant Vice-President professes to have killed or chewed up in some manner or other. He says he has been fighting constantly for seven days and six nights, repelling attacks of the besiegers, and that he now has possession of the town, while *they* occupy the Cienega, about a league distant. Among the spoils of these seven days' fighting he enumerates "some musical instruments" that he has taken. Probably a reed flute and a broken drum or banjo. It is likely that it is the first.

The election of President of the Confederation took place a week ago last Sunday. We have no returns from any portion of the country except from a few towns on this Isthmus. All the votes, except two for Arboleda, in Panama, were cast for Gen. Herran, and I believe all the votes in Aspinwall were given to him. If it shall result that Herran is elected, I do not see how the revolution can go on. It is quite certain that Mosquera is not elected, and if he were, the States voting for him would be thrown out, on the ground that they were in revolt.

Charles J. Fox, Esq., United States Consul to Aspinwall, has resigned his post, having made arrangements to enter into partnership with a house doing business in Washington. Both the Government and his countrymen on this Isthmus must be losers by the retirement of Mr. Fox, there being but very few, probably, on the Consular list whose record is more clear in the State Department, or who have given such general satisfaction to those who have had the pleasure of social and business intercourse with them. Mr. Fox's relations with the authorities have been of the most cordial character, and yesterday they manifested their regard for him by paying him a visit, at which many compliments were passed on both sides. The principal American residents of Panama and Aspinwall also evidenced their respect for Mr. Fox by a cordial leave-taking to-day, having called upon him in a body for that purpose.

F. W. R.

LATEST FROM SANTA MARTA.

ASPINWALL, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1860.

I have before me a letter from a respectable source, dated Santa Marta, Sept. 13, which says:

"I dare say you will hear, before this reaches you, that after seven days' fighting before and in the suburbs of this city, the Revolutionary forces, under Gen. Vega and Col. Cabezas, retired upon the Cienega, leaving behind them one 18-pounder gun unspiked. The guns on the Moro, two 18-pounders and one 24, both brass, they spiked and abandoned. These guns are all now fit for use. As far as we can ascertain with any degree of accuracy, the attacking forces (Revolutionists) lost in killed some 65 men, and in wounded we conclude about 120. We know that 47 wounded entered Goiia the first two days. This garrison had 7 men killed and 29 wounded, the most of the latter slightly, and several have already returned to duty. Since the morning of the 31st ult., when Vega's forces retired, this town has been in peace, and the troops here are behaving admirably. I can hear of no outrages of any kind.

"Vega's forces plundered every house they entered in the suburbs, and what they could not carry off, they wantonly cut and hacked to pieces. I never before saw anything like it. We have but little communication with the Cienega, and our last information from there leads us to believe that on the 5th or 6th inst. Mompos was taken by the Government troops.

"There had been, on the 18th or 19th ult., some fighting between the State's forces occupying Rio Hacha, and the Government forces at or near Fonseca. I fear it will turn out that Nicolas Prieto, and some two or three more, who had been wounded, had been subsequently murdered. Gov. Nieto, of Bolivar, has cut off all communication, so we are without news from the interior.

"Gen. Vega has fallen into disgrace with his people, and gone off to his house at Pinon. His life was seriously menaced by the people of the Cienega, and we are told he has been struck off the list of the State army.

"Gov. Consuegra, of Magdalena, and wife, got off on the British war vessel *Cadmus*, on the 11th."

The *Saladin* left Santa Marta Sept. 13. The writer of the foregoing letter is inclined to the Government party, but its statements are probably near the truth, except, perhaps, the report that Mompos has been taken.

The *Saladin*, British trading steamer from Liverpool to this port, sailed on the evening of the 25th from Aspinwall for Santa Marta, with 150 Government recruits raised principally at Panama. The Captain did a very foolish thing in lending his vessel to this business. He has a valuable cargo on board for Liverpool, insurance on which, in case of any accident, while these troops are on board, the shippers would have a merry time in recovering from the underwriters. The Captain also took scaling ladders, boxes of muskets, powder and other munitions of war for Gen. Arboleda. As the revolutionists have blockaded Santa Marta with the *Nautilus*, formerly a U. S. Revenue cutter, it is not impossible that she may pop a cannon ball or two, into the iron hull of the *Saladin*, on her entrance into the harbor. And it is likewise not improbable that the revolutionary forces may have possession of Santa Marta at the present time; and that she may be saluted from the Moro with round shot on her appearance, or that she may have so far to deviate from her European route as to return to Aspinwall with her troops—all the other parts on the coasts being in possession of the revolutionists. And for all this risk, the Captain gets only £400 sterling.

Quite an excitement attended the departure of this force from Panama. The Intendente had kept it back a day or so on account of very current reports that a revolution was about to break out in the city. A few evenings since some prominent members of the Government Party held a meeting to consult upon the propriety of expelling from Panama the prominent leaders of the "Liberals" outside the walls, which fact was liable to create alarm and ill-feeling. Then the impressments of men for Santa Marta and Cauca had driven hundreds of negroes "into the bush." Last Sunday it was said that 300 to 500 of these men had fled to the mouth of the Rio Grande, five or six miles down the coast, and had there assumed an attitude of resistance. It was alleged that they intended to enter Panama as soon as the Santa Marta recruits should be withdrawn, set fire to it in several places, and while the attention of the remaining troops was diverted to the fires, get possession of the barracks and arms. On the 25th the people became so alarmed by these reports, which were apparently believed in by the Intendente, that many families took their money and jewelry to the Consulates and some prepared to go on board the ships of war in the harbor. The Intendente, on the departure of the Santa Marta force, induced the Governor to call out the first company of militia, who now occupy the police barracks. He sent, on the 24th, a party of troops in boats to the mouth of the Rio Grande, who, however, quickly returned, alleging that they could not get over the bar on account of the surf. It is possible there may be quite a number of men skulking about the Rio Grande to save themselves from impressment—but it is generally believed the Government has furthered this excitement for purposes of its own. In the meantime the Intendente's not allowing any trade with the ports, either on the Atlantic or Pacific, business with the merchants both at Panama and Aspinwall is completely dead, and the goods are being devoured by rot and insects. The laborers having mostly left the two towns from fear of impressment, it is extremely difficult for the Railroad and Steamship Companies to get their necessary work done. And even many kinds of provisions are getting scarce and dear, because the country people dare not come to market from fear of seizure. It is to be hoped this wretched state of things will soon cease. If it does not, we may daily look for more serious troubles than we have ever before experienced on this Isthmus, F. W. R.

IMPORTANT FROM COSTA RICA.

Revolution in Costa Rica—Return of President Mora—Punta Arenas in his Hands—History of the Conspiracy by which he was Exiled.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1860.

The little State of Costa Rica, of less than two hundred thousand inhabitants, which under the wise and provident rule of Gen. Juan Rafael Mora, enjoyed so many years of prosperity and happiness, is again a prey to revolution. On the 14th instant the legitimate President of Costa Rica, Gen. J. R. Mora, his brother, Gen. Joaquin Mora; his brother-in-law, Gen. Canas, who was his Secretary of State; Señor Aguilar, and nine followers and servants embarked on the Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, from Libertad, in Salvador, having taken and paid for tickets to Panama. Such a large traveling party would naturally have a considerable quantity of baggage, and carry something forward to speculate in; so Capt. Ludwig was not surprised to find his decks soon encumbered with trunks and boxes, the former all labeled "for Panama," and the latter regularly shipped for the same destination. The Ex-President, whose manners in general are exceedingly courtly and affable, seemed to have acquired an additional stock of politeness and cheerfulness from his late healthy and pleasant employment of planting coffee trees in Salvador, and was the soul of the little party of passengers in the cabin the three days that intervened between La Libertad and Punta Arenas. On the morning of the 17th Capt. Ludwig espied the latter town on his larboard bow, and, taking up his glass, made out the flag-staff on shore, on which the usual signal denoting "a steamer in sight" was seen, but above which a long pennant was streaming in the morning breeze. On President Mora's attention being called to the fact, he exclaimed: "All right!—that's my signal!" When the vessel came to anchor, she was immediately surrounded by boats, in one of which, under charge of the Captain of the port, Gen. Mora and suite were invited to take passage to land. On touching the beach the whole party were surrounded by the people of Punta Arenas, and such a scene of embracing and shaking of hands has rarely been witnessed even among these mercurial tropical Americans. On entering the town they found flags streaming from every window and placards of "Long live President Mora!" posted over every door. The people had two days before seized the Government arms and deposed all the officers of the usurper Montealegre; and had since been eagerly watching for the steamer which they knew was to bring them their favorite leaders, the Moras and Cañas.

Over 200 men who had been gathered together by the pronouncing party were immediately supplied with arms, and their number was rapidly increasing. The neck of sand only a few rods wide which joins the town to the only road to San José, the capital, having the sea on one side and a lagune on the other, was put in a state of defence by a battery of six cannon planted at its narrowest part, Angostura, and Mora was making energetic preparations either for defence or for a march towards San José, 75 miles distant, as circumstances may require. No doubt risings of the people had been previously arranged for San José, Cartago, Alajuela, and Heredia, the most populous towns of the interior, but with what success was not known when the *Columbus* left Punta Arenas on the morning of the 18th, as no communication had been had with San José for four days. But President Mora and the people of Punta Arenas were confident of success,—which would indicate that they have confidence in their friends in the interior, as without efficient aid from that quarter, Mora could not pass the strong defensible points of the Agucate Mountain and the Garita. These positions could easily be held by Montealegre against twenty times his own number, if his soldiers were faithful and the people in his rear apathetic.

As soon as he landed, President Mora issued the following proclamation:

COSTA RICANS: When, in April last, I stated to you the causes that hindered me in aiding you to throw off the yoke of your oppressors, I could not foresee the magnitude of the sufferings which you now endure.

I never had the intention to abandon you: I asked you only to hope and to wait, and work for the felicity of the country; because I thought that time would reestablish peace among you without the necessity of my presence in the Republic.

Unfortunately, I deceived myself. More than one year has passed since the events of the 14th August. There has been, then, time enough to accomplish something for the good of the country had your rulers had the power or wish to do so.

But, far from this, the past year has been to Costa Rica only a season of sorrow and tears. The people trampled upon and oppressed; our ports closed to commerce; the public treasury nearly bankrupt;—in fine, your territory sold, indirectly offered to fillibusters. And all this without counting the discouragements and lack of confidence which weigh upon your labor and trouble your repose.

It is time that this shall end. Your repeated calls upon me, and the return of the fillibuster Walker, have decided myself and Gens. Cañas and Mora to sacrifice our tranquillity for the independence and happiness of Costa Rica.

Soldiers! to arms! that the blood we shed in Nicaragua—at Santa Rosa, on the San Juan—may not have been spilled for nought. Come and unite with us, and fear nothing for the future.

It is not the desire for vengeance that directs our steps. Clemency is more conformable to my disposition, and I shall forget the errors of those who have been deceived into the service of the traitors. But from henceforth I shall be inexorable toward those who do not respond to the call of an agonized country, and shall cause all the rigor of the law to weigh upon those who render any sort of aid to the common enemy.

To arms! Costa Ricans! Hasten to unite with us, and to break your chains to the cry of "*Viva Costa Rica!*"

JUAN R. MORA.

I presume Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher will watch with considerable interest for news from Costa Rica by next mail, as, if Mora succeeds, he will never have a chance of getting Chiriqui Railroad stock into the Wall-street market.

There is no news of any importance from any of the other four Central American States.

In Guatemala an eruption of stones and ashes from a volcano near San Pedro Yepocapa had caused considerable damage to the crops and fields in the vicinity.

From Salvador we learn that Gen. Banios, its President, was favoring the attempt of Gen. Mora to regain power in Costa Rica, and offered him men for that purpose, which offer Mora declined.

There is nothing from Nicaragua, the dates being up to Sept. 14. F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili and the Argentine Confederation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday Sept. 26, 1860.

The British mail steamship *Lima* arrived at Panama on the 22d, bringing dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to Sept. 1, and from Callao and Lima to the 14th. The news is not important.

ECUADOR.

Our dates from Guayaquil by way of Paita, are only up to the 13th of September. Gen. Flores, who heads the Garcia Moreno or Anti-Peruvian Party, was within half a league of Guayaquil with 6,000 men, and an attack upon Franco, the *protégé* of President Castilla, of Peru, who occupies Guayaquil with 3,000 men, was hourly expected. Franco's little steamer *Bolivar* (formerly the *Young America*, built at San Francisco,) had gone over to Flores, and was engaged in bringing his troops to his new position near the city. Franco's troops were deserting, as many as could get a chance, to Flores. A paper had been drawn up at Guayaquil, and signed by a few, "mostly men having no influence or standing," offering to annex Guayaquil to Peru. Flores, it is said, is anxious to have a proper understanding with Peru, but cannot consent to confirm the treaty made last year at Guayaquil by President Castilla, with Gen. Franco, whom Castilla had forced upon the people, of only a single district. In fact, it is reported at Lima that the Peruvian Congress has rejected the treaty, on the ground that Franco was not the regularly constituted President of Ecuador at the time it was made. If this be so, it shows that Castilla himself is anxious to drop the treaty until the solution of the present civil war in Ecuador, fearful that he may have again, if the treaty be approved, to send an army to Guayaquil to endeavor to whip Flores into its support. In the meantime, the Franco party are lustily calling on Castilla for aid, which he seems unwilling to lend.

Later dates by the *Anne*, which left Guayaquil on the 24th, say that Flores had not yet attempted an entrance into the city.

Advices had been received at Guayaquil that Castilla was about to send 2,000 men to assist Franco. Doubtful.

An agent of Mosquera was at Guayaquil endeavoring to buy a small vessel for the New-Granadian revolutionists.

PERU.

We have nothing new in regard to the American claims, although our Minister was instructed more than three months since to demand a settlement of part of them within five days, or in default to suspend diplomatic intercourse with Peru. It is probable Mr. Buchanan's instructions were much qualified in the "postscript." The claims of the United States, which the Administration has been trying to press, are as follows:

Damages for the seizure of the *Lizzie Thompson*	$109,363
Damages for the seizure of the *Georgiana*	46,350
In the case of the whaler *William Lee*	31,941
Damages for destruction of property of Dr. Eston	85,000
Imprisonment of, and cruelties to Ed. Sartori, including losses sustained in his business while imprisoned	91,000

There are many other claims against Peru in the State Department of Washington, but with much less vitality than the foregoing. We have now three U. S. war-vessels at Callao: the flag-ship *Lancaster*, the *Wyoming* and *Narragansett*. The flag-officer, Montgomery, in a private letter just received at Panama, says: "American matters remain in *statu quo*—but it is expected a solution of the question will soon be reached;" and that's all he does say. On the 10th instant Mr. Clay gave a splendid ball at the Legation, at which President Castilla "assisted" till 3 o'clock in the morning.

Peru was quiet, except that a little revolutionary attempt had been made at Huonta, the Government quickly driving the rebels to the mountains.

No change is noted in guano freights since my last.

BOLIVIA.

This country is tranquil, Belzu not having sufficient friends in the country to seriously distress the present President, Dr. Linares.

CHILI.

Chili is perfectly tranquil in all its parts, and the people are felicitating themselves upon a year of unexampled prosperity in agriculture, mining and commerce. Congress was still in session, discussing a bill declaring the civil responsibility in their property of all promoters of all riots, tumults and seditious movements. It had been referred to a Committee of jurisconsults to examine into the subject before final action.

Government has appointed a Committee to go to the Straits of Magellan to examine into the project of establishing towing steamers in the Straits. The mint has commenced the coinage of 20, 10 and 5 cent pieces, and also of gold dollars.

There is considerable activity in mining in the new copper mines of Chañaral de las Animas, which yield 22 per cent. of copper—1,500 tons of ore were ready for smelting.

Business in Valparaiso continued good, although the last fortnight it had not been as lively as during the previous one. Flour was selling at from $3 to $3 18, 6 months. Carolina Rice $7 50, and none in first hands. Good assortments American lumber in demand. American gray domestics were ½ cents less than previous fortnight. Copper in bars, 1,500 quintals, deliverable in Coquimbo, were taken at $20 each. Freights to England £2 10s., to United States $14 50 to $15.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The *fêtes* at Buenos Ayres in honor of the President of the Confederacy, who was there with his Cabinet on a visit, and rejoicing for the happy reannexation of Buenos Ayres to the Confederacy, was still kept up. A ball given to President Derqui at the theatre on the 14th inst. cost over $25,000 silver dollars, and the President was about to return the compliment to the citizens.

The merchants of Buenos Ayres had subscribed a loan of three millions of silver dollars in favor of the Confederation. F. W. R.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Monday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—The Oyer and Terminer will be in session. *Part II.*—1203, 1214, 1318, 1348, 1204, 1224, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1370, 1376, 1380, 1184, 1202, 896, 538, 570, 222, 737, 1274.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 64, 6, 74, 83, 86½, 88, 92 to 104, 45.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 661, 569, 523, 525, 575, 611, 667, 1329, 771, 779, 781, 783, 789, 793, 795, 799, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821. *Part II*—Nos. 728, 730, 732, 728, 738, 752, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2591, 2061, 1645, 2055, 2056, 1856, 373, 7, 2137, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2144, 405, 2156. *Part II.*—Nos. 380, 381, 1863, 2157, 2159, 2160, 295, 331, 1735, 1870, 1972, 1976, 2105, 2127, 2148.

The Injunction Against the Artisans' Bank.

THE BONDS FALLING OFF.

Gordon & Crosman vs. The Artisans' Bank, and one other suit.—Pursuant to adjournment, the matter of the Receivership in this case was on Saturday again before Justice Leonard, at Chambers of the Supreme Court. F. Byrne, Esq., stated to the Court that in view of the objection raised to the proceeding in which he was attorney for plaintiffs, he would withdraw his application for the appointment of a Receiver, and at the same time give notice of a renewal of the application after the necessary ten days had elapsed from the time of the making of their demand—in case they were not paid before that time.

Ex-Judge Cowles then remarked that he supposed in that case proceedings must be continued under his order to show cause.

Judge Whiting objected, stating that the papers were not served upon them until that morning; he protested against being forced to oppose the motion on such short notice. If the moving parties would not press the application now, but let it go over until the early part of the (this) week, he would then be ready to act. Besides, in case of such postponement, he thought the parties represented by Judge Cowles would be paid, and their cause of action would terminate. The Bank now did not owe them but $360, as $15,000 of the indebtedness had already been paid. Judge Cowles said it had been paid at the Park Bank since the proceedings on Friday. Judge Whiting said it had been paid two or three days.

The Court said if it had been paid since the day before, out of the assets of the Bank, the injunction had been violated.

Judge Whiting said they were not inquiring now into that subject upon the intimations of parties. It would be time enough to inquire whether the injunction had been violated, when upon proper papers the officers of the Bank should be proceeded against by attachment. Judge Whiting again insisted that the matter should be postponed until Wednesday—and by that time all proceedings could be abandoned, as he believed the Bank could make arrangements to pay off everybody but Stockholders. Judge Cowles stated that if the matter were adjourned until Wednesday, to which, personally, he had no objections, and in that time his clients should be paid, then by his application no other party could be benefited. He desired to know if the Court considered the matter of such a nature that his application could still be held the application of others in such a case. If not, then in justice to others with whom he had coöperated, he could not consent to an adjournment, but must insist on pressing the motion then.

Justice Leonard remarked that as, from the beginning, he had recognized the right of creditors generally to be heard on the one application, he should consider the order of Judge Cowles that of other creditors, even were the parties who were represented by Judge Cowles paid in the *interim*. The Court here took occasion to criticise the conduct of the Bank. It looked very singular to his Hoonr on the first day of the proceeding—the Cashier of the Bank having waited upon him and stated that the Bank had voted itself insolvent, and consented to the appointment of a certain person Receiver, not objecting to the instantaneous proceeding; that now, the Court having refused to appoint such party to the office of Receiver, the Bank should come in and avail itself of that objection. It looked very like as if an outside intention had been formed to coerce the Court into such an appointment as the Bank desired. The Bank had, in effect, said that the Court must either appoint our man, or we will object to the proceeding, on the ground that it is premature, the ten days allowed by law not having expired. The Court would not be a party to such a transaction. The Court might appoint Mr. Smith, or might not, as at last it should seem expedient. All parties explained, and disclaimed any such concert of action for such a purpose.

After much more unnecessary talk, Mr. Byrne, having abandoned the Receivership, asked that his injunction order might be adjourned until Saturday, the 13th. The motion was granted. Ex-Judge Cowles said the other parties with whom he acted, having consented, he should not dissent to the postponement of his application until Wednesday next. In short he would consent. It was so ordered. Thus the injunction web begins to grow weak.

Taxation of Costs.

FEES OF ENGLISH SOLICITORS.

Thomas Dunham and others vs. Thomas G. Shearman and others.—The plaintiff in this case sued out a commission to London in which the defendant joined. The examination occupied two days. The commissioner's charge was £10 10s. To this was added a bill of £28 18s. 8d., solicitor's bill $192 12. The plaintiff had judgment, and the commissioner's bill was allowed by the clerk. On a taxation the solicitor's bill includes fees for payment of seven witnesses £17 9s., and the remainder is for the services of the solicitor employed by the plaintiff to superintend the execution of the commission. The defendant appealed from the clerk's adjustment. The appeal was argued in the Superior Court and the following decision rendered:

Hoffman, J., (after stating the facts.)—The Commissioner's fees are expressly allowed by the amendment of section 311 of the Code made in 1857. Justice Clerke has considered them proper even before such an amendment, (Calvert *vs.* Finch, 13 How. Pr. 13.) The proper fees for the attendance of witnesses is also a necessary disbursement. I agree with Justice Smith in his views upon this point, (Case *vs.* Price, 9 Abb., Pr. R. 111.) But a difficulty exists as to the measure of such allowance. I am prepared to say that the attendance fee allowed in our fee bill (fifty cents) is proper to be taxed as to witnesses examined under a commission, and, also, the traveling fees when the distance is over three miles, as therein prescribed. On this basis the charge of the witnesses from Scotland, and of any other of the witnesses, might be allowed, had the affidavit been sufficient. (Wheeler *vs.* Losee, 12 Howard 448, and cases). A witness traveling from another State to be examined here is entitled to his traveling fees from the boundary line within this State to the place of trial, the distance to be estimated by the nearest traveled route. (Wheeler *vs.* Losee, as above.) I am inclined to think that if the fees of witnesses are regulated by the law of the country in which a commission is executed, and the attendance cannot be procured without payment of such fees that should form the rule of allowance here, the case is not so before me as that I can pass upon the question. There can be no ground for allowing the charges of the solicitor abroad. Had the attorney on record been present he could have got nothing specially for the services. An allowance has been made in this case. Expenditures of this description must be borne by the party himself, as he bears counsel fees.

The taxation must be readjusted by allowing the Commissioner's fees, £10 10s., disallowing the solicitors charges for services, £11 9s. 8d., and also the £17 9s. for witnesses, but with liberty to the plaintiff to have the fees of the witnesses adjusted upon the basis of the fee bill for this State, as before pointed out.

Order for retaxation.

Benjamin Vaughan Abbott for appellants; Benedict, Burr & Benedict for respondents.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Leonard, J.—*Andrews* vs. *Andrews*—Divorce granted.

Holt vs. *Holt*—Statute of limitations bars the divorce.

Hockley vs. *Verrien*—Venue changed to Onondaga County.

Application of Montross—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Robertson, J.—*Kerys Willett*—Case settled. Papers with Clerk.

Passengers Sailed.

Oct. 6—*In steamship Adriatic, for Southampton, &c.*—The Bishop of Victoria, Rev. Mr. Flagg, Capt. A. G. Gray, Major Morton and family, Mr. and Mrs. Gentil, Mr. Wing and lady, Mr. T. E. Davis and family, Mrs. Sandford and two children, Mrs. Salter, H. Ludlum and family, A. W. Greenleaf and family, R. W. McClellan, C. F. Dambmann and family, Gabriel Ravel, wife, two children and servant, Francois Ravel and wife, N. P. Russell and servant, Mr. H. D. and Miss M. Russell, Geo. E. Maguire, Mr. Nesbit and lady, Doct. Bowles and lady, all of Boston; Mr. Pepper and lady, Philadelphia; Miss Waterman, T. B. Curtis, wife and two sons, Boston; James Lodge and lady, Boston, C. J. De Bost, G. Leppold, Mr. Yznaga del Valle and family, E. J. Courney, A. De Peyster, Wylless Peck and lady, E. E. Dorman, Mrs. E. C. Kinney, S. Thorne and lady, Mr. Lansing and lady, Mr. Hazen and lady, Mr. Haslam, H. J. McGrath, W. P. Wadsworth, G. M. Taggart, G. L. Todd and nephew, C. H. Schloabe, Mr. Doubleday, Mr. Orthout and family, Alfred Vogel, Mrs. Haight, Miss Haight, master Haight and servant, Miss Augusta Smith, Long Island; Mrs. J. S. Gilbert, Miss D. Gilbert, Mr. Fahnstock and wife, Mrs. Morris, Miss Butt, Gordon Grant, Miss J. E. Ward, Mr. Babcock and daughter, A. Sands, E. B. Coxe, Miss Newton, Geo. D. Krumbhaar and wife, Jas. R. Smith, A. Mollen, J. F. Divers, D. Hubbard, wife and child, W. W. Crane, C. W. Brown and lady, E. Gaus, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Mernell, Mr. Bibby, W. G. Anderson, J. E. Korke, Jas. Graydon, C. A. Clinton, E. Dam and family, W. Grosvenor and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Waite, J. Blumenthal, E. M. Benjamin, D. H. Wickham, W. Taylor, Goldenberg, G. A. Morrison, J. M. Moore, Wood Gibson, F. Reuter, W. B. McGrath, S. Crittenden, Miss J. V. Moers and child, Perret Ate M. De Neeve, Mr. Hodges, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Yard, J. R. Knight, Louis Decamee, H. Castilla, Mrs. Harmony, Miss Bandesen, S. Arthur Sewell, John J. Comstock, H. C. de Mesquite, H. J. Fernandez, George Mahon, W. H. Beare, George A. Bennett, S. W. Waterbury, Wm. Hecker, H. Heilman, E. V. Welch, D. G. Gautier, F. Vogelles, E. Lafourcade and son, Philadelphia, J. T. Godfrey, Mrs. T. Aubry, Mr. Joslyn, Mr. Miller, Mr. Lowe, J. B. Scouler, E. Boudfit, A. H. Lanier, W. Phillips, J. Jose de Calvaps, F. de Paula Morales, Mr. and Mrs. Carow, M. T. Aubert, B. W. Vanderpoel and sister, E. Menlove, C. T. Stagg, E. Granier, Mrs. M. Montes, J. Wills, Mme. Manville, G. B. Sennet, Thos. Pye, J. V. Papin and lady, A. Grebange, Mrs. Swain and two servants, C. N. Ellingwood, Geo. Spring, C. A. Hall, John Auchincloss, Mrs. A. M. Cozzens, Mrs. Jas. Kelly, F. H. Cozzens, J. Henry, Mr. Haviland, M. A. Zabriskie, Geo. Sharp, J. W. Tucker, Paris; J. E. Hanson, Mr. Hall. Total, 240 in the cabin. Specie, $675,000.

Passengers Arrived.

Oct. 5.—*In steamship Vanderbilt, from Havre and Southampton*—W. Fletcher and lady, Miss Fletcher, A. Ariles, lady and servant, Miss M. Ariles and 2 sisters, P. Dorticos, lady and sister, B. Thomassy, P. Delachaise, F. Dagne, E. Dorticos, E. J. Thomas, G. Lavie, Dr. G. Mestayer, Dr. Perkins and lady, F. Schroeder, lady and two children, F. Lacroix, A. Fins, A. Teivier, B. B. Ludlam, G. Tradeau, G. Babeo, J. G. Walsh, M. Cardenas, J. Schweister, Mrs. C. Michon, Miss M. Michon, Mr. Plaisant, Miss E. Stern, Capt. Bramhall, James Quick, C. Parsons and lady, Mrs. L. Maddocks and child, Mrs. Lemesne and child, W. B. Lawrence, F. Brown, Mr. Maynard, F. Braza, A. Drew and lady, W. P. Freret, lady and servant; Mr. Lacune, H. Danaieu, W. A. P. Doyle, E. Ducourneau, A. Odier, P. D. Mayer, J. A. Crosswell, E. Lalloux, Geo. Cahen, James Lee, Dr. G. F. Haffendahl and lady, G. Pietro and lady, D. Bartolomeo, J. Michel, lady and daughter; J. Heintz, C. Oswald and lady, Jno. Trapp and lady, J. Kieser, Miss M. Doyle, J. T. Daly and lady, Miss E. Daly, Master Thomas Daly, J. M. Pelton and servant, Mrs. D. Kearney and maid, Col. W. G. Bonner, M. Tambowry, lady and two daughters, Mrs. Van Kleeck and children, A. P. Cahill, J. W. Garrison, Andrew Ariles, Rev. Dr. Reily, Pirre Leon, S. Conlon, G. L. Babcock, Rev. J. Douglas and lady, J. Freck and lady, Miss B. Bloomer, Miss A. Steiner, Mr. Mansell, G. Vadinall, J. Delanipoe, Mr. Huber and lady, Misses M. and J. Kramer, Rev. Dr. A. Lippe and lady, R. J. Black and lady, Mr. Schenck and lady, J. A. Wright and lady, Mrs. Guenebault, Mrs. Sera, Miss Nesi, Miss Legare, A. H. Mead and lady, S. Leavitt, Geo. Palfrey, Henry Palfrey, Jas. McCarter, Mr. Schonfeld, Mr. Dervelly, Mrs. E. Hartung and son, J. Powell, Mr. Rotheroe, Mrs. M. Dual, Mrs. M. Fleck and child, Miss E. Simon, W. Hohenschild, Mrs. Leonhardt and two children, Miss Strieby, Miss C. Velpel, S. D. Tucker, Miss Tucker; Thomas Powers, lady, 2 children and nurse; Ph. Amy, Jacob Fink, F. Mitchell and lady; S. Linton, lady and 2 servants; J. Keller, E. M. Ramsden, H. Roberts and lady, Mrs. Rushner, Mrs. Self, J. Davies, Mrs. Lanham, G. Remhardt, Miss H. Frey, Mrs. Kart and child, Mrs. Miller and child, J. Studer and lady, Miss E. Bunn, Miss F. Huber, J. Keller, C. Rinker, A. Wellinger, Ramon Zanette, Mrs. Schneider, Miss Hansknecht and 115 in second cabin.—Total, 304.

Oct. 7—*In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall*—[illegible] Carley, E. Kendell, [illegible] Mr. Hewitt, three children and [illegible] and child. T. McNeil, O. [illegible] Deary, M. Hennebert, Mrs. Midderman, [illegible] Awatas, Billy Green, E. Surtt.

In brig Eliza, from St. Croix—Mrs. Kierueff, Miss Watlington, Mrs. Doute, Miss Doute, Mr. Simpson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 03 | Sun sets.... 5 33 | Moon rises...11 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 42 | Gov. Island. 2 31 | Hell Gate.... 3 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; Monticello, Gager, Alexandria, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Patapsco, Vail, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Parkersburgh, Powell, Wilmington, H. B. Cromwell & Co. Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships Republic, (Brem.,) Werke, Bremen, Henschen & Unkart; Ironsides, Chase, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons; Grotto, Wood, Glasgow, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks M. C. Dyer, Fickett, Marseilles, Peck & Church; C. B. Hamilton, Chase, Portland, H. S. Vining; M. Bartlett, Gilchrist, London, R. W. Trundy; Nonpareil, Flynn, Constantinople, G. M. Braggiotti.

Brigs Atlantic, Dorille, Nassau, F. T. Montell & Co.; J. Bearman, Taurss, Port-au-Prince, Peck & Church; Ambrose Light, Bryant, Philadelphia, Yates, Porterfield & Co.; Caroline, Porter, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Sea Foam, Boreham, Para, Jas. Bishop & Co.; East, Spates, Cardenas, Trujillo & Russell; Lady Emma, Dickson, Leith, R. W. Trundy.

Schooners J. T. Williams, Curtis, Savannah, D. C. Murray; Haxall, Waters, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; S. Mills, Dayton, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Fairfax, Mott, Alexandria, Safford & Dodge; Science, Gledding, Providence, master; Lottie, Taylor, Boston, master; Prowess, Hulse, Baltimore, Safford & Dodge; T. B. Barkalow, Bodine, Norfolk, M. Bedell & Co.; T. J. Tall, Mahoney, Petersburgh, ——; Guimare, Thurber, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; Sea Witch, Tyler, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; S. E. Jayne, Jayne, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; J. Aumack, Pierce, Sabine Pass, ——; E. J. Raynor, Raynor, Baltimore, Safford & Dodge.

Sloop America, Stedman, Providence, master.

Arrived......SUNDAY, Oct. 7.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, Sept. 20, with mdse. and passengers to D. B. Allen.

Steamship Montgomery, Fletcher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Patapsco, Vale, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamship Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Wm. Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool, Sept. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Tapscott & Co. Sept. 23, lat. 41 06, lon. 45 40, signalized one of the Hamburg screw steamships bound east.

Ship Richard Alsop, Wattington, Glasgow and Greenock, Aug. 29, and passed Fary Island, Sept. 1, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. Sept. 21, lat. 45 05, lon. 47 40, exchanged signals with Br. ship Lord Warriston, bound west.

Bark Gen. Stricker, (of Baltimore,) Leonard, Cardenas, 14 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig John Stevens, (of Bluehill,) Peters, Salt Cay, T. I., with salt to C. & E. J. Peters. Left bark J. Nichols, Nichols, for Boston next day.

Brig Edmund Dwight, (of Boston,) Nickerson, East Harbor, T. I., Sept. 21, with salt to Baker & Crowell.

Brig Eliza, (Dan.,) Smith, St. Croix Sept. 21, with sugar and rum to J. Hanford. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Alba, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Sarah McDonald, Kelley, New-Bedford, for Albany.

Schr. Wenonah, Owen, Dennyville, 9 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Jane Haskell, Rondout, coal, for Boston.

Schr. L. A. Johnson, Allen, Brookhaven, 2 ds.

Schr. Vintage, Coleman, Albany, mdse for Boston.

Schr. N. Shaler, Trickland, Portland, 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Treasure, Bacon, Clinton, for Albany.

Schr. Wave, Smith, Rockland, 4 ds., stone.

Schr. Elizabeth, Reed, Boston, mdse. for Albany.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Turner, Albany.

Schr. William Gray, Duell, Albany for Hartford.

Schr. A. Canale, (Br.,) Sweting, Nassau, N. P., 10 ds., with oranges to J. Eneas. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Lynchburgh, Ferris, Richmond, 10 ds., with flour to E. H. Pierson.

Schr. J. H. Hoyt, Lyons, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. H. Finch, Davis, Georgetown, 2 ds., with coal.

Schr. W. Bacon, Tyler, Baltimore, 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. W. T. Wood, Chambers, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. D. C. Foote, Townsend, Virginia, 2 ds., wood.

Schr. J. T. Brady, Wall, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. E. A. Conkling, Bruen, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Geo. Dummer, Chambers, Virginia, 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Geo. W. Thimbold, Parker, Virginia, 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Moderator, Letts, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. D. Rinner, Cole, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

BELOW—Bark Joseph Fish, from Cardenas.

WIND—During the day, from N. W. to S.

Sailed.

Steamship Adriatic, for Havre, and passed the Battery at 10:15 A. M.; Alabama, for Savannah; Yorktown, for Richmond; Edinburg, for Liverpool, and passed the Battery, at 12:15 P. M.; ships Fidelia, for Liverpool; Ironsides, for Liverpool; Humboldt, (Ham.,) for Hamburg. Bark T. G. Bunker, Shanghai.

By Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7—Arr. steamer Cambridge, from Boston; bark Cordelia, from Turks Island; brig S. Thurston, do.; and brig Loris, from Cienfuegos. The brig Russian, of St. Johns, N. B., is ashore on Ben Davis' Shoal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 7—Arr. brig W. H. Prescott, from Havana.

Spoken, &c.

Adaline—whale ship, of New-Bedford, all well, Sept. 27, lat. 38, lon. 56 48.

Amity—ship, of Bath, strg. S. S. W., Sept. 27, lat. 29 06, lon. 74 20.

Bostonian—ship, from London for Boston, Sept. 21, lat. 42 50, lon. 68.

Havana—brig, hence, for Gibraltar, 14 ds. out, Sept. 18, lat. 42 56, lon. 40.

Criteria—Br. schr., strg. E., was seen, Sept. 21, lat. 35 21, lon. 38 10.

Revenue—ship, Luce, from Liverpool for New-York, 40 ds. out, Sept. 6, lat. 49 10, lon. 14.

Foreign Ports.

CALLAO—Arr. Aug. 29, Am. ships Blondell, from the Chinchas; Peerless, do.; Sept. 5, U. S. steam-frigate Lancaster, Paita; 7th, John Tucker, Chinchas; Loo Chew, 50 ds., from Melbourne; Noonday, Chinchas; Asa Eldridge, do.; Timor, do.; West Wind, do.; 10th, Thomas H. Perkins, do.; Curling, Melborne; Davy Crockett, 47 ds. from San Francisco; 11th, Euterpe, 40 ds., from do.; 12th, Harry Hastings, Chinchas; Aug. 31, James Brown, Valparaiso; Astrea, Chinchas; Prima Donna, do. Sld. Aug. 29, Am. ships Europa, for Valparaiso; Actos, England; Sept. 1, Belle Creole, England; 4th, Prima Donna, Mauritus; 5th, Blandell, United States; Peerless, do.; 9th, steamer Permano, for Valparaso; ships Loo Chew, Chinchas; 12th, Asa Eldridge, United States; John Tucker, do.; Davy Crockett, Chinchas; 13th, Noonday, United States; Lammerger, Chinchas; Euterpe, do.; Sept. 1, Manlius, United States; Amos Laurence, do.

ARICA—In port Sept. 3, Am. bark Zephie.

VALPARAISO—Arr. Aug. 22, Am. ships Jack Frost, 83 days from Melbourne; 24th, Milwaukee, Caldera; 25th, Forest Oak, Callao; 28th, Sunbeam, Islal. Sld—Aug. 22, Am. ships James Brown, Crabtree, Callao; 31st, Mary Glover, Caldera. The Am. ship Oxenbridge was about to sail for Iquique.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Sept. 15, Br. bark Sarah Ann, from Troon, Scotland; Bremen brig Hermes, Neport, England; Br. bark J. Bright, Liverpool; Br. steamer Saladin, do.; 20th, Br. steamer Derwent, Greytown; Br. brig Cascade, New-York; Br. steamer Solent, St. Thomas; 23d, Am. brig Arabella, New-York; 24th, Am. schooner Maryland, do.; 26th, Am. Bark Magdalena, New-York; bark Salem, Boston, with ice; brig Costa-Rica, New-York; brig Mary Lee, with coals. Sld. Sept. 15, Am. steamer Ariel, New-York; U. S. frigate Sabine, Vera Cruz; U. S. steam sloop Brooklyn, Bocas del Toro; 20th, Am. schooner Quindaro, Satanilla; 21st, do. do. Cumberland, Swan Island; 23d, Br. steamer Derwent, Carthagena; 24th, do. do. Solent, St. Thomas.

At St. Jago de Cuba, Sept. 19, brig Ellen Reed, Tuso, from Philadelphia, arr. 14th, also a bark from New York, do.

At Port-au-Platt, Sept. 14, schr. Unique, Wachill, from Sag Harbor 19 ds., all well.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 134 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.